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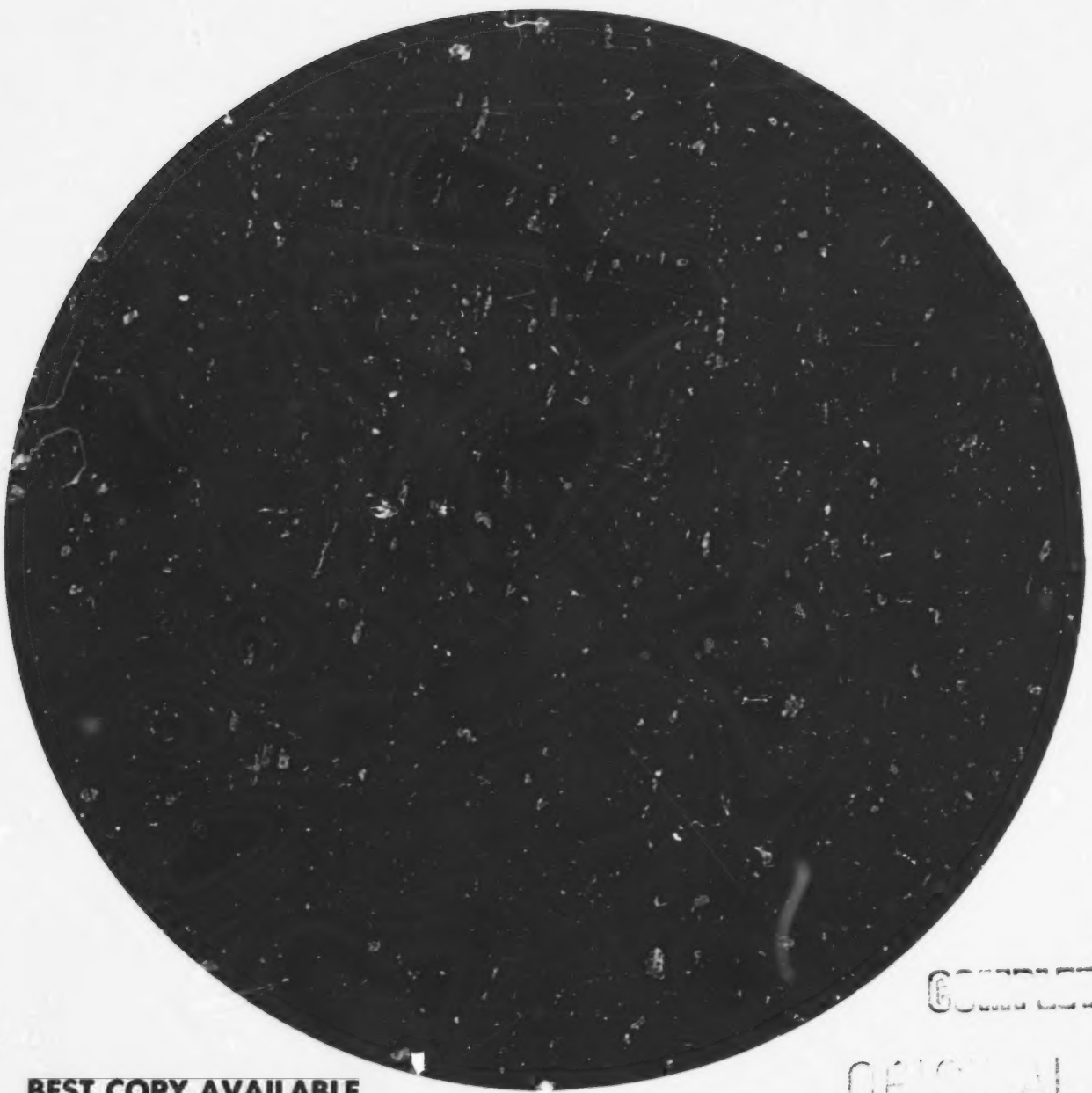
U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas

Annual 1987



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PREFACE

This report is a product of the U.S. International Trade Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System. This system consists of a comprehensive and standardized data base designed to provide the Commission with the basic data required in its analytical and monitoring responsibilities and to serve as a starting point for more detailed trade analysis. The system improves the Commission's capability to anticipate issues which are of concern in the exercise of its various roles under U.S. trade statutes, including monitoring and understanding trade shifts which are likely to affect future trade policy.

The basic components of the system are the tailormade trade tables, which consist of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity areas or aggregations for which data have not generally been available on a routine, machine-generated basis. The data are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The system at present includes over 2,500 key commodity groups composed of one or more individual TSUS items and comparable export classifications.

The tailormade trade tables serve as the vehicle for a Commission trade-monitoring or early-warning system, which can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further Commission study. The tailormade trade tables are automatically tested quarterly and annually by computer against predetermined criteria or "gates" designed to detect aberrant trade behavior. These criteria include significant changes in (1) the value and/or quantity and/or unit value for exports and imports, and (2) the pattern of countries supplying U.S. imports and/or the markets for U.S. exports.

Because of the interest in shifting trade patterns, the Commission, while viewing the system primarily as an internal analytical tool, is making this report available to the concerned congressional committees, the United States Trade Representative, other executive departments, and the public. This report provides brief analyses of significant trade shifts and possible reasons for the shifts for the following sectors:

Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products
Forest products
Textiles, apparel, and footwear
Energy and chemicals
Minerals and metals
Machinery and equipment
Miscellaneous manufactures.

Following each sector analysis is a statistical table summarizing trade for the major commodity groups within the sector and a summary of the monitoring gates triggered for the most recent period. Appendix A contains a listing of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's system.

Trade data indicating the origin of U.S. imports, by sources, and the market countries for U.S. exports are available within the Commission for each of the 650 commodity groupings covered in the sector tables. 1/ In addition, the Commission has similar data available on a more detailed product basis within these groupings. Appendix B contains data for U.S. trade in articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement; appendix C contains data for U.S. trade in motor-vehicle parts and accessories.

This issue of U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas includes estimated data on 1986 domestic consumption, production, employment and import penetration ratios for the approximately 650 commodity groups covered in this report (app. E). These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from future secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.

1/ App. D contains an alphabetical index of the commodity groupings covered in the sector tables.

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Overview of 1987 U.S. Merchandise Trade

U.S. trade performance in 1987

During 1987, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit rose by 4.0 percent compared with the deficit in 1986, rising to $158.2 billion. 1/ While still rising, this lower level of growth in the deficit contrasts sharply with the prior year's 16.5-percent increase. The slowdown in deficit growth is a reflection of the resurgence in U.S. exports that increased by 12.6 percent in 1987 compared with the prior year's exports that grew by less than 2 percent. 2/ Export growth was experienced in every major sector, but was particularly significant in the machinery and equipment sector with the largest increases in office machines, aircraft, and passenger automobiles. Imports increased by 9.1 percent in 1987 compared with a growth of 7.3 percent in 1986. The principal import growth was also in the machinery and equipment sector.

The $6.1 billion growth in the overall trade merchandise deficit in 1987 reflects a wide variety of trade balance shifts by sector (table 1). The most significant improvements in the trade balance on a sector basis were in minerals and metals with a $4.1 billion improvement, agriculture with a $2.6 billion improvement, and chemicals with a $1.3 billion improvement. On the negative side, the most significant declines in the U.S. trade position on a sector basis occurred in petroleum with a deficit growth of $6.3 billion and textiles and apparel with a deficit growth of $2.4 billion.

In 1987, the United States maintained a positive, and growing, trade balance in two sectors, chemicals ($10.0 billion) and agricultural ($4.3 billion). Merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the remaining sectors and in most cases were greater than those in 1986: machinery and equipment ($67.4 billion); petroleum, natural gas, and related products ($39.6 billion); minerals and metals ($23.5 billion); textiles and apparel ($20.7 billion); miscellaneous manufactures ($15.2 billion); footwear ($7.3 billion); and forest products ($5.3 billion).

On a regional basis, the United States experienced continuing negative trade balances with all of its major trading partners during 1987 (table 2). Despite the continuing deficits, the overall trade position with each of its three major trading partners--Canada, Japan, and the European Community (EC)--improved significantly. The largest positive change was with the EC countries where our deficit declined by $2.2 billion, reflecting a 21.4-percent increase in U.S. exports to those countries. The U.S. trade deficits with the remaining partners worsened in 1987. The largest negative change was with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) where the deficit grew by $4.1 billion as petroleum prices and U.S. import quantities increased.

1/ Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ U.S. export totals presented in this report differ from those previously published due to the inclusion of official Census estimates of the value of undocumented exports to Canada for these time periods. These undocumented exports were estimated by Census as follows: 1985--$6,036 million; 1986--$10,179 million; and 1987--$6,429 million.

Table 1.--U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item 2/	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Agricultural products	29,956,156	28,188,373	31,014,429
Forest products	7,959,576	9,022,869	11,495,160
Textiles and apparel	5,508,473	4,979,587	6,565,584
Footwear	198,516	222,633	286,752
Petroleum, natural gas, etc.	4,472,100	3,118,064	3,377,325
Chemicals and related products	29,398,342	29,811,871	33,302,857
Minerals and metals	13,286,545	13,585,726	15,627,104
Machinery and equipment	94,154,952	94,527,276	107,554,112
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,022,793	15,846,587	18,203,250
Special provisions	13,003,861	17,252,216	16,432,351
Total	212,961,312	216,555,202	243,858,925
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Agricultural products	24,502,244	26,507,307	26,743,598
Forest products	13,653,129	14,659,966	16,756,424
Textiles and apparel	20,123,157	23,228,692	27,229,182
Footwear	5,958,941	6,735,453	7,537,185
Petroleum, natural gas, etc.	52,839,214	36,421,871	43,020,610
Chemicals and related products	20,296,419	21,041,935	23,270,841
Minerals and metals	37,561,739	41,218,079	39,127,027
Machinery and equipment	135,085,372	160,079,945	174,979,126
Miscellaneous manufactures	25,238,006	29,741,902	33,421,216
Special provisions	8,294,929	9,021,443	9,980,794
Total	343,553,150	368,656,594	402,066,002
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Agricultural products	5,453,912	1,681,066	4,270,830
Forest products	-5,693,553	-5,637,097	-5,261,264
Textiles and apparel	-14,614,684	-18,249,106	-20,663,597
Footwear	-5,760,426	-6,512,820	-7,250,432
Petroleum, natural gas, etc.	-48,367,114	-33,303,807	-39,643,285
Chemicals and related products	9,101,923	8,769,936	10,032,016
Minerals and metals	-24,275,194	-27,632,353	-23,499,922
Machinery and equipment	-40,930,420	-65,552,669	-67,425,013
Miscellaneous manufactures	-10,215,213	-13,895,315	-15,217,966
Special provisions	4,708,932	8,230,773	6,451,557
Total	-130,591,838	-152,101,392	-158,207,077

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export. U.S. export totals presented in this report differ from those previously published due to the inclusion of official Census estimates of the value of undocumented exports to Canada for these time periods. These undocumented exports were estimated by Census as follows: 1985--$6,036 million; 1986--$10,179 million; 1987--$6,429 million. "Special provisions" totals have been similarly adjusted.

2/ The product coverage of each of the sectors presented is identified (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) later in this report on the first page of the textual analysis for each sector.

Table 2.--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	51,064,947	53,165,113	57,001,048
Japan	21,602,930	22,890,847	26,903,632
EC	43,595,970	47,142,896	57,230,077
Brazil	3,058,782	3,746,982	3,889,272
Hong Kong	2,614,817	2,863,408	3,746,011
India	1,615,763	1,502,630	1,433,580
Korea	5,666,503	5,795,704	7,486,064
Mexico	13,084,252	11,924,851	14,045,175
Taiwan	4,337,499	5,057,124	7,019,239
OPEC	11,405,492	10,433,932	10,426,498
NMES	7,021,940	5,072,924	5,678,992
China	3,796,200	3,076,023	3,459,595
All other	47,892,416	46,958,792	48,999,337
Total	212,961,312	216,555,202	243,858,925
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	68,883,572	68,146,979	70,850,625
Japan	68,241,856	81,985,873	84,008,499
EC	64,506,294	72,252,922	80,144,348
Brazil	7,545,259	6,682,597	7,612,206
Hong Kong	8,393,281	8,865,395	9,832,528
India	2,269,617	2,277,768	2,521,811
Korea	9,986,363	12,682,819	16,888,153
Mexico	18,938,246	17,196,360	19,765,789
Taiwan	16,354,353	19,770,612	24,575,682
OPEC	22,676,954	19,541,069	23,597,793
NMES	5,791,451	6,657,166	8,147,065
China	3,863,385	4,671,469	6,243,877
All other	49,965,904	52,597,035	54,121,502
Total	343,553,150	368,656,594	402,066,002
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-17,818,625	-14,981,866	-13,849,577
Japan	-46,638,926	-59,095,027	-57,104,868
EC	-20,910,323	-25,110,026	-22,914,271
Brazil	-4,486,476	-2,935,615	-3,722,934
Hong Kong	-5,778,464	-6,001,987	-6,086,518
India	-653,854	-775,137	-1,088,230
Korea	-4,319,860	-6,887,115	-9,402,089
Mexico	-5,853,994	-5,271,509	-5,720,614
Taiwan	-12,016,854	-14,713,487	-17,556,443
OPEC	-11,271,462	-9,107,137	-13,171,294
NMES	1,230,489	-1,584,243	-2,468,073
China	-67,184	-1,595,446	-2,784,282
All other	-2,073,488	-5,638,243	-5,122,190
Total	-130,591,838	-152,101,392	-158,207,077

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

The exchange-rate issue

Introduction.--The value of the dollar on foreign exchange markets declined sharply during 1987, continuing in a descent that began in February 1985 and was endorsed as official policy by finance ministers of the major industrialized countries at the Plaza Accord in September 1985. As the dollar's sharp decline continued during 1986 and into 1987, foreign and domestic policymakers began to press for more stability in the dollar's exchange value. Throughout 1987, the dollar's value became a recurrent focus of attention as industrialized countries attempted to coordinate their macroeconomic policies. The United States was pressed to reduce its trade and budget deficits, while Japan and West Germany were called upon to stimulate their economies. However, progress in these areas was limited, and in mid-October there was an unprecedented worldwide stock market decline. Many cite the release of statistics showing a growing U.S. trade deficit for August as the trigger for the investor concern that led to this stock market decline. Much of the dollar's decline during the year came in the wake of the market drop, as investors traded U.S. assets for foreign-denominated substitutes. Then, as throughout the year, foreign central banks intervened extensively to prevent a disorderly decline in the dollar's exchange value. According to one estimate, central banks purchased $100 billion during 1987 in efforts to stabilize the dollar. 1/ This intervention thus provided the largest source of external financing to cover the shortfall in aggregate U.S. savings during 1987.

Despite the dollar's third year of sharp decline, 1987 marked the fifth successive year of record U.S. current account deficits, the emergence of the United States as the world's largest debtor, and a growing concern that its economic policymaking was increasingly being held hostage to the constraints implied by debtor status. Nevertheless, as the year closed, it appeared that the U.S. trade picture was poised at last for a turnaround. The stock market collapse and sluggish growth in the U.S. economy's retail sector increased prospects for a slower pace of import spending. The dollar's cumulative decline seemed at last sufficient to give a boost to the Nation's manufacturing sector, which was enjoying a resurgence in foreign demand. Concerns were also raised, however, that industrial capacity had not risen, and perhaps had fallen, during the period of the strong dollar and that recent export growth might therefore not be sustainable. Foreign investors responded to the lower priced dollar during 1987 by significantly increasing their direct investment in U.S. industry, raising concern in certain quarters and presenting a new target for protectionist sentiments. One consequence of such foreign investment is likely to include a continuation in the growth of some import categories, particularly capital goods. 2/ A second effect is that any new investment will add to productive capacity needed to generate trade surpluses ultimately required to pay interest and dividends to foreigners who have invested in the United States.

1/ Economist/2-88/"Promises, promises," p. 63.

2/ According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis capital imports increased to $119 billion in 1987, increasing by nearly 30 percent from the $93 billion in 1986. Note that this is an increase even at constant dollar exchange rates.

Measuring the dollar's descent in 1987.--The dollar's value declined sharply relative to most of the world's major currencies during 1987. Over the 12 months ended December 1987, the dollar declined on a nominal basis by 21 percent against the yen, 17 percent against major European currencies, 10 percent against the currencies of the newly industrializing countries (NIC's) of east Asia, and 5 percent vis-a-vis the Canadian dollar. Adjusting for inflation to obtain measures of real-exchange-rate shifts, similar results are obtained. For example, the dollar declined in real terms by 19 percent against the yen, 16 percent against European currencies, and 8 percent against the east Asian NIC's. Indices of real exchange rates for the U.S. dollar against other major currencies are shown in the following tabulation (Jan.-Mar. 1973 = 100):

	Real exchange rate index					
	Canada	Japan	Europe	NIC's 1/	L.Amer. 2/	Total 3/
December:						
1980.....	118.4	72.6	82.4	84.1	92.3	87.1
1981.....	114.0	78.9	96.3	88.7	92.0	92.4
1982.....	113.2	88.9	107.2	95.9	110.2	100.5
1983.....	113.1	87.8	121.1	105.4	117.3	106.7
1984.....	120.1	94.0	137.5	110.9	120.3	115.4
1985.....	126.1	78.7	114.0	116.0	133.8	112.1
1986.....	121.1	63.9	97.3	116.7	156.1	106.2
1987.....	115.6	51.6	81.7	107.4	4/	93.5
References:						
Jan.-Mar. 1973 5/..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oct. 1978 6/.....	112.3	55.3	76.1	77.0	98.8	82.2
Mar. 1985 7/.....	125.5	98.8	145.8	112.3	121.5	120.8

1/ Newly-industrializing countries of the Pacific.
2/ Latin America; includes countries of the Caribbean.
3/ Includes other countries; 101 countries represented in total
4/ Not available.
5/ Base period.
6/ Lowest value for total real dollar monthly index over 1973-87.
7/ Highest value for total real dollar monthly index over 1973-87.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Measuring the dollar's cumulative decline --From a peak in February 1985 through December 1987, the dollar's real value declined by 22.6 percent on a trade-weighted basis, as calculated by the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. With respect to the Japanese yen and major European currencies, the dollar's cumulative depreciation totaled 48 percent and 44 percent, respectively. In all, the dollar's depreciation since 1985 more than offset its cumulative appreciation against these same currencies during 1980-85. However, on a weighted-average basis, the dollar's international purchasing power at the end of 1987 remained at least 10 percent above the level of 1978, a period of previous dollar weakness. The dollar's gain in strength vis-a-vis the Canadian dollar and Latin American currencies since 1980 accounts for this effect.

Exchange rates and the continued trade deficit growth.--Contrary to most expectations, the U.S. trade deficit increased further in 1987, totaling $158.2 billion, compared with $152.1 billion in 1986. Indeed, monthly trade statistics revealed growing trade imbalances through October, for which a record deficit was reported. Not until data for November and December were released were there grounds for optimism that the trade deficit was narrowing. Steady improvement in U.S. export performance throughout 1987 had been matched until October by rising import expenditures. Nevertheless, while the data clearly indicate that the rise of the yen has begun to slow U.S. imports of Japanese products, imports from other newly industrializing NIC's continue to rise. Imports from Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Thailand rose by 25 percent over such imports in 1986.

Much of the trade policy debate during 1987 concerned the apparent failure of dollar depreciation to appreciably reduce the U.S. trade deficit. Traditionally, exchange rate (devaluation) policies are expected to induce expenditures-switching by raising relative import prices and reducing export prices for U.S. merchandise to foreign buyers. This would then be expected to reduce domestic spending on imports and increase foreign purchases of U.S. exports. However, recent studies on exchange rate pass-through indicate that import prices have risen much less than the dollar has fallen (or equivalently, as the yen or deutsche mark have risen). Some analysts argue that the cushion of high foreign unit profits, combined with aggressive cost-cutting that ensued as the dollar descended, allowed foreign producers to continue supplying the U.S. market at some profit without price increases that would normally accompany exchange rate shifts. However, these analysts also argue that further declines in the dollar would most likely result in higher import prices, now that the cushion of excess profits is gone and that "easy" cost-cutting efforts have been taken.

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports rose to $243.9 billion in 1987, representing an increase of 12.6 percent over those in 1986. Exports were up in all major sectors and most product areas.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports rose by 10 percent, from $28.2 billion in 1986 to $31.0 billion in 1987. Exports of grain, principally corn, increased from $6.4 billion in 1986 to $7.1 billion in 1987, or by 11 percent. Exports of tobacco also increased from $2.7 billion in 1986 to $3.4 billion in 1987, or by 24 percent, as Japan liberalized import requirements relating to tobacco and tobacco products.

In the forest products sector, U.S. exports rose by 27 percent, from $9.0 billion in 1986 to $11.5 billion in 1987. Exports of woodpulp rose 9 percent in quantity and 35 percent in value, from 4.6 million tons, valued at $1.7 billion, in 1986 to 5.0 million tons, valued at $2.3 billion, in 1987. Exports of logs rose 13 percent in quantity and 34 percent in value,

from 3.6 billion board feet, valued at $1.2 billion, in 1986 to 4.1 billion board feet, valued at $1.6 billion, in 1987, as demand for rough wood products climbed in Japan.

In the textiles (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports, after decreasing by 9 percent in 1986, increased by 32 percent, or approximately $1.6 billion in 1987, to almost $6.9 billion. The increase resulted largely from increased shipments of raw cotton, which rose by $0.9 billion in 1987 to $1.6 billion. Apparel exports increased by $265 million; however, approximately one-half of this increase is believed to be apparel parts shipped to Mexico and Caribbean Basin countries for assembly and subsequent return to the United States as finished apparel.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of benzenoid organic chemicals and plastics and resin materials both increased 30 percent during 1987 compared with those in 1986. Exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased $524 million to $2.3 billion and exports of plastics and resin materials increased $890 million to $3.9 billion. A tight world supply of raw materials for use in plastic polymers is the primary reason for these increases, especially in Far Eastern markets. Other significant increases included a 21-percent increase in nonbenzenoid organic materials to $3.9 billion, and a 17-percent increase in fertilizer materials to $2.3 billion. U.S. exports of coal experienced a decline of 15 percent to $3.8 billion due to the oversupply of relatively inexpensive crude petroleum.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports were strong in 1987 compared with those in 1986, with increases registered in virtually every product grouping. During 1987, exports of office machines increased by 21 percent to $18.6 billion; exports of aircraft and spacecraft increased by 12 percent to $16.8 billion; and exports of passenger automobiles increased by 9 percent to $6.9 billion. The increase in exports of aircraft was related to U.S. dominance in the production of large transport airplanes. The increase in exports of office machines was related to U.S. dominance in computers and automatic data processing machines.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. exports increased by 15 percent to $18.2 billion in 1987. Although gains in exports were recorded in most of the commodities in this sector, scientific instruments and medical instruments accounted for a significant share of the increase. Exports of instruments for physical or chemical analysis rose by 22 percent, from $937 million to $1.1 billion, mainly because of growth in the demand for advanced technology products. Exports of electromedical equipment and medical instruments each increased by 19 percent, rising from $1.0 billion to $1.2 billion, and from $712 million to $847 million, respectively. More aggressive sales efforts by U.S. producers in overseas markets and the declining value of the dollar were major reasons for the improved export performance in the medical sector. Other categories with significant gains in exports included blank magnetic recording media, up 33 percent to $772 million, and sporting goods, up 44 percent to $476 million.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased to $402.1 billion in 1987, representing an increase of $33.4 billion, or 9.1 percent, compared with imports in 1986. Imports were up in all major sectors except the minerals and metals sector. Significant shifts occurred within all sectors as discussed below.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports rose slightly from $26.5 billion in 1986 to $26.7 billion in 1987, or by 1 percent. Although the imports did not increase greatly, significant shifts occurred in imports of meat, except poultry meat, which rose from $2.4 billion in 1986 to $2.9 billion in 1987, or by 18 percent in the presence of reduced domestic supplies. Imports of fresh or frozen fish increased from $1.9 billion to $2.4 billion as prices rose in the face of declining U.S. production. Offsetting these increases was coffee imports which declined from $4.7 billion to $3.0 billion, or by 36 percent, as the average unit value of imported green coffee beans declined substantially.

In the forest products sector, U.S. imports rose from $14.7 billion in 1986 to $16.8 billion in 1987, or by 14 percent. Much of the increase in imports was attributable to woodpulp and newsprint. Imports of woodpulp increased 8 percent in quantity and 29 percent in value, rising from 4.6 million tons, valued at $1.6 billion, in 1986 to 5.0 million tons, valued at $2.1 billion, in 1987; and imports of newsprint rose 5 percent in quantity and 12 percent in value, rising from 8.6 million tons, valued at $3.7 billion, in 1986 to 9.0 million tons, valued at $4.1 billion, in 1987.

In the textiles (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports continued to reach new record highs in 1987, climbing by another 16 percent, or by $4.8 billion, over the previous high in 1986 to almost $34.8 billion. The largest increase occurred in apparel, imports of which rose by 19 percent, or nearly $3.2 billion, to approximately $20.3 billion. Significant increases also occurred in imports of textile mill products (excluding fibers) and footwear, with the former rising by 13 percent, or $733 million, to nearly $6.3 billion and the latter advancing by 12 percent, or $802 million, to $7.5 billion. The leading suppliers of textiles and apparel in 1987 continued to be Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), China, and the EC, imports from which rose by a combined 15 percent, or $2.2 billion, to $16.9 billion.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased in value from $22.6 billion in 1986 to $29.1 billion in 1987, representing a 29-percent increase. Imports of petroleum products increased 5 percent from $10.8 billion in 1986 to $11.4 billion in 1987. These increases are attributed to an increase in the per barrel price of crude petroleum. Other significant changes include a 16-percent decrease in natural gas imports from $3.0 billion in 1986 to $2.5 billion in 1987. The decrease is attributed to the oversupply of relatively inexpensive alternative energy sources. U.S. imports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased by 23 percent to $2.8 billion, and drugs and related products increased 20 percent to $2.9 billion in 1987.

In the minerals and metals sector, slowed speculative activity resulted in imports of precious metals declining by $4.4 billion to $3.4 billion in 1987, from $7.8 billion in 1986. Virtually all of the decline occurred in imports of gold bullion.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased 5 percent in 1987 to $51.6 billion, reflecting strong demand for foreign-made automobiles. U.S. imports of office machines increased by 26 percent to $18.4 billion as foreign producers, especially Japanese, gained market share in the U.S. computer market. Imports of radiotelephonic and radio telegraphic apparatus decreased by 2 percent to $16.3 billion in 1987, principally because of a decrease in demand for Japanese-made video recorders. Imports of semiconductors rose 28 percent to $7.8 billion, reflecting a strong demand for these products by U.S. producers of computers and other electronic products. Imports of motors and generators increased from $2.4 billion in 1986 to $2.8 billion in 1987 and imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased from $2.3 billion to $2.7 billion during the period.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sectors, U.S. imports increased from $29.7 billion to $33.4 billion, or by 12 percent. The largest gain occurred in scientific instruments, up 17 percent from $2.7 billion to $3.2 billion. Most of the increase is due to the availability of competitively priced, state-of-the-art foreign-made products. The remaining increase in imports for this sector is scattered among numerous commodities, most notable games, which more than doubled from $450 million to $933 million; furniture which rose by 12 percent, from $4.1 billion to $4.5 billion; and musical instruments, parts, and accessories which increased by 34 percent, from $671 million to $901 million.

U.S. bilateral trade

Canada. 1/--The U.S. merchandise trade balance with Canada, the largest single trading partner (second largest if the EC is treated as a whole), continued to improve in 1987. After reaching a record $17.8 billion in 1985, the trade deficit with Canada declined by 16 percent in 1986 and by another 8 percent in 1987, falling to $13.8 billion, the lowest level since 1983. The improvement resulted from larger U.S. exports, which rose by 7 percent, or $3.8 billion, to a high of $57.0 billion, more than double those to Japan, the second largest single export market. U.S. imports from Canada, historically the largest single source of imports up until 1986 when it was displaced by Japan, also rose but by a smaller amount, rising by 4 percent, or $2.7 billion, to a peak of almost $70.9 billion.

The pattern of trade with Canada during the 1980's has been largely influenced by trade shifts in machinery and equipment, the largest sector of trade, with 51 percent of U.S. exports and 43 percent of U.S. imports in 1987. After recording annual trade surpluses of slightly more than $5 billion in 1980-81, trade in machinery and equipment with Canada deteriorated during 1982-86, marked by a record deficit of $4.3 billion in 1986. In 1987, however, the deficit decreased by 66 percent, or $2.8 billion, to just under

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1/ Official U.S. data on exports to Canada for 1981-87 were revised upward at the aggregate level by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1987 to account for undocumented exports there. Adjustments for such exports, provided for under special export provision 818.91, effective June 1987, were estimated by the Census Bureau to have totaled $6.0 billion in 1985, $10.2 billion in 1986, and $6.4 billion in 1987. Such data are not available on a product basis.

$1.5 billion, as both U.S. imports and exports reached new highs, with imports rising by nearly 3 percent to $30.5 billion and exports recovering by 14 percent to $29.1 billion. The single largest traded product was motor vehicles, with imports in 1987 totaling $20.3 billion, down 2 percent from those in 1986, and exports amounting to $15.4 billion, up 8 percent. Imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories in 1987 totaled $9.9 billion and exports amounted to $9.7 billion.

In spite of the importance of machinery and equipment in trade with Canada, larger deficits have been recorded in recent years for forest products ($9.4 billion in 1987), petroleum and related products ($6.0 billion), and minerals and metals ($4.1 billion). The deficit in forest products continued to widen in 1987, as it has each year since at least 1983, as U.S. imports rose by an average of 10 percent annually during the past 5 years to $11.3 billion in 1987, whereas exports showed little or no growth until 1987, when they climbed by 26 percent to $1.9 billion. The deficit in the petroleum sector, which in 1986 declined by 37 percent from the 1985 high of $9.2 billion, increased slightly in 1987 when imports rebounded somewhat to $6.5 billion. The minerals and metals deficit, which continually widened during 1982-86 to a high of $5.1 billion, narrowed by 20 percent, or $1.0 billion, in 1987. Contributing to the improvement were a turnaround in U.S. exports, which rose by 7 percent over those in 1986 to almost $4.3 billion, though still below the $4.4 billion level attained in 1984, and a decline in U.S. imports of 8 percent, to $8.4 billion, the first decrease in at least 4 years.

Japan.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Japan, the third largest trading partner after the EC and Canada, reached $57.1 billion in 1987, a slight improvement over the record deficit of $59.1 billion registered in 1986, but still 22 percent greater than the deficit in 1985. Partly because of the appreciation of the yen, U.S. exports to Japan increased in 1987 at a higher rate than imports from there, rising by 18 percent over those in 1986 to $26.9 billion, compared with an increase in imports of 2 percent to $84.0 billion.

The pattern of U.S. trade with Japan is largely determined by changes in trade levels in machinery and equipment, which has accounted for almost all of the deficit in recent years. The machinery and equipment sector is, by far, the largest import sector, accounting for 79 percent of total imports from Japan in 1987, and the second largest export sector after agriculture, accounting for 25 percent of total exports. Imports of machinery and equipment from Japan in 1987 rose by 2 percent over those in 1986, to nearly $66.2 billion, making Japan the largest supplier in this sector with 38 percent of total imports, and U.S. exports increased by 13 percent to $6.8 billion. As a result, the trade deficit with Japan in machinery and equipment increased by 1 percent to a high of $59.4 billion. Although the increase in imports was fairly widespread among various machinery and equipment products, most of the increase was concentrated in automobile related products, office machines and parts, and semiconductors. Imports of cars increased from $24.3 billion in 1986 to $24.6 billion in 1987; certain

motor-vehicle parts, increased from $2.0 billion in 1986 to $2.4 billion in 1987; certain office machines and parts increased from $5.9 billion to $7.7 billion; and semiconductors increased from $1.4 billion to $1.9 billion. The largest decrease in imports from Japan occurred in audio and video tape recorders, which declined from $4.9 billion in 1986 to $3.1 billion in 1987.

Other sectors that incurred trade deficits with Japan in 1987 included minerals and metals ($2.8 billion), miscellaneous manufactures ($4.6 billion), and textiles ($456 million). Trade surpluses with Japan in 1987 were registered in agricultural products ($6.4 billion), forest products ($2.4 billion), chemicals ($1.1 billion), and petroleum and related products ($631 million). Significant items exported to Japan in 1987 (other than machinery and equipment) included logs, timber, and pulpwood ($1.1 billion), seed corn ($1.0 billion), soybeans ($784 million), certain fish products ($690 million), and coal ($617 million). Significant items imported from Japan (other than machinery and equipment) in 1987 included blank magnetic tapes ($804 million), cameras ($684 million), and motor-vehicle tires ($573 million).

European Community.--U.S. merchandise trade with the EC, which displaced Canada as the United States' largest trading partner in 1987, expanded by 15 percent over that in 1986 to a record $137.4 billion. U.S. imports and exports both reached record levels, with exports rising by 21 percent, or $10.1 billion, to $57.2 billion and imports advancing by 11 percent, or $7.9 billion, to $80.1 billion. As a result, the trade deficit declined by 9 percent to $22.9 billion, marking a halt, at least temporarily, to the deterioration of the U.S. trade position with the EC during 1980-86.

Most of the improvement in 1987 occurred in machinery and equipment, which accounted for much of the deterioration in the U.S. trade position with the EC during 1980-86. The trade deficit in this sector, accounting for 44 percent of the trade deficit with the EC in 1987, declined by 14 percent to $9.9 billion. U.S. imports, which expanded significantly during 1983-86, rose by another 10 percent to a high of $35.5 billion; exports climbed by 23 percent to $25.6 billion.

Other sectors in which the U.S. trade picture with the EC improved significantly in 1987 were agriculture and forest products, both of which had been marked by favorable but rapidly shrinking trade balances. The surplus in agriculture, after rising by 53 percent in 1986, rose by another 62 percent in 1987 to $2.1 billion, but this remained substantially below the 1982 level of $5.4 billion. Similarly, the trade surplus in forest products rose by 39 percent in 1986 and by another 71 percent in 1987 to $1.0 billion, but this too was below the 1982 level of almost $1.4 billion. Significant improvement was also recorded in the trade deficits for minerals and metals, which, after expanding continuously during 1982-86 to almost $6.4 billion, declined in 1987 to $6.1 billion, and for miscellaneous manufactures, which, after increasing by 28 percent in 1986 to $3.0 billion, declined in 1987 to $2.5 billion. In contrast, significant deterioration was registered in the U.S. trade position in the footwear and petroleum sectors, in which the deficits widened by 32 percent to $1.4 billion and by 22 percent to nearly $3.7 billion, respectively.

With respect to the individual EC member countries, the largest trading partners of the United States were Germany, which also was the third largest single U.S. trading partner overall after Canada and Japan in 1987, and the United Kingdom. West Germany, the largest supplier of U.S. imports in the EC, accounted for 28 percent of total U.S. trade with the EC in 1987 and the United Kingdom, the largest market for U.S. exports in the EC, accounted for 23 percent. France and Italy, together, accounted for an additional 22 percent of the total.

U.S. trade with West Germany, which accounted for the major part of the U.S. trade deficit with the EC during 1985-87, increased by 8 percent from 1986 to a total of $38.0 billion in 1987. This reflected increases of 7 percent in U.S. imports to $27.1 billion and 12 percent in U.S. exports to $10.9 billion. The resultant deficit in 1987 of $16.1 billion, which was up 4 percent over the level of $15.5 billion a year earlier, accounted for 70 percent of the total U.S. trade deficit with the EC. This compares with 62 percent in 1986 and 56 percent in 1985. Three-fourths of the deficit with West Germany in 1985-87 occurred in machinery and equipment, the most important trade sector, accounting for approximately 60 percent of total U.S. trade with West Germany in those years. The deficit in this sector during 1987 widened by 7 percent over that in 1986 to $12.7 billion, as U.S. imports rose by 8 percent to $18.0 billion and U.S. exports increased by 10 percent to $5.3 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit with the United Kingdom decreased by 20 percent to $3.8 billion in 1987, as U.S. exports rose from $10.6 billion in 1986 to $13.1 billion in 1987, or by 24 percent. U.S. imports during this time rose by 11 percent to $16.9 billion. The most important product sector in trade with the United Kingdom was machinery and equipment, with U.S. exports rising by 31 percent to $7.4 billion, and U.S. imports rising by 18 percent to $7.1 billion.

Brazil.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Brazil increased by 27 percent, from $2.9 billion in 1986 to $3.7 billion in 1987. The increase ended two years of declining deficits. Exports increased by only 4 percent to $3.9 billion and imports increased 14 percent to $7.6 billion.

The merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of U.S. imports from Brazil in 1987 were machinery and equipment, 25 percent; agriculture, 24 percent; footwear, 12 percent; and mineral and metals, 12 percent. Historically, the United States has been a large importer of Brazilian agricultural products, such as coffee, orange juice, and cocoa butter. U.S. imports of agricultural products increased by $90 million, or 5 percent in 1987, to $2.0 billion from $1.9 billion in 1986. In 1987, U.S. imports of machinery and equipment, including automotive parts increased 35 percent to $1.9 billion. Imports of minerals and metals, including certain iron and steel products, declined by 12 percent to $913 million. In 1987, U.S. imports of footwear increased to $948 million from $847 million in 1986, representing a 12-percent increase.

The merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of exports to Brazil in 1987 were machinery and equipment, 54 percent; chemicals, 26 percent; and agriculture, 7 percent. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment in 1987 increased by 31 percent over those in 1986 to $2.1 billion, reflecting an increase in industrialization there and a corresponding increase in demand for these products. U.S. exports of chemicals to Brazil decreased by 11 percent to $1.0 billion. Brazil is actively pursuing a program of development for its chemical processing industries to satisfy demand and eventually increase exports of these products. There is currently insufficient production to satisfy domestic demand. U.S. exports of agricultural products to Brazil decreased by 51 percent to $272 million. Except for certain grains (corn and wheat) and soybeans, Brazil is largely self-sufficient in agricultural products.

Hong Kong.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Hong Kong rose by only 1 percent in 1987 to $6.1 billion, after increasing annually by 8 percent in 1985 and 4 percent in 1986. U.S. exports climbed by 31 percent in 1987 to $3.7 billion, compared with growth of 10 percent in 1986. Imports also grew at a higher rate in 1987, rising by 11 percent to $9.8 billion, compared with 6 percent in 1986.

Almost 65 percent, or $4.0 billion, of the deficit with Hong Kong was in textiles (with apparel accounting for 95 percent of the textile imports). Imports of textiles from Hong Kong in 1987 increased by 13 percent over those in 1986 to $4.1 billion, or nearly 40 percent of total imports from Hong Kong; imports, in terms of quantity, decreased by 3 percent to 1 billion square yard equivalents. U.S. imports of textiles reflected the ongoing shift towards the production of higher value-added goods, in response to quotas which limit U.S. imports of textiles from Hong Kong to an average annual growth of 1 percent, coupled with rising labor costs and growing competition from other, lower cost countries.

The remainder of the deficit with Hong Kong in 1987 was concentrated in machinery and equipment and miscellaneous manufactures sectors. The deficit in machinery and equipment declined by 9 percent to $1.1 billion, as exports increased by 32 percent to $1.4 billion and imports rose by 10 percent to $2.5 billion. Machinery and equipment was by far the largest export sector and the second largest import sector, accounting for 38 percent of total U.S. exports to Hong Kong. The greatest export growth occurred in civil aircraft products, (essentially involving the sale of one airplane) which grew by 41 percent to $333 million and in miscellaneous electrical machinery (particularly electronic tubes) which grew by 40 percent to $504 million. Imports of office machines, consisting mostly of parts of automatic data processing equipment, rose by 12 percent to $577 million, or almost one-quarter of total imports of machinery and equipment in 1987.

The trade deficit with Hong Kong in miscellaneous manufactures rose by 4 percent to $1.7 billion, as exports grew by 22 percent to $291 million, following a small decline in exports in 1986, and imports grew by 6 percent to $2.0 billion. Imports of jewelry continued to increase, growing by 25 percent to $365 million. Imports of watches and clocks after declining slightly in 1986, rebounded by 17 percent to $411 million. Imports of toys, games, and sporting goods grew by 12 percent to $529 million, accounting for 26 percent of total imports of miscellaneous manufactures from Hong Kong in 1987. Significant export growth occurred in medical instruments and measuring equipment, which together grew by 25 percent to $97 million.

The only sectors in which significant trade surpluses were recorded with Hong Kong in 1987 were in agriculture and in chemicals and related products. The trade surpluses increased by 25 percent for the former sector and by 65 percent for the latter sector, reflecting the growth in these exports to Hong Kong. Exports of agricultural products grew by 22 percent to $717 million, and exports of chemicals and related products grew by 41 percent to $655 million.

India.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with India continued to widen in 1987, increasing by 40 percent over that in 1986 to nearly $1.1 billion. Although the deficit with India accounted for only 0.7 percent of the overall U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 1987, this marked the first time since 1984 that it exceeded the $1 billion level. The deteriorating trade picture reflected a continuation of a decline in exports, which fell by 5 percent to $1.4 billion, and a recovery in imports, which rose by 11 percent to $2.5 billion.

The great bulk of the increase in the deficit in 1987 occurred in textiles (including apparel) and minerals and metals which had deficits of approximately $700 million each. Imports of textiles and apparel increased 29 percent to $734 million and imports of minerals and metals increased 11 percent to $841 million. Nearly all of the imports of minerals and metals were cut diamonds used in lower quality jewelry. U.S. imports of textiles (including apparel) consisted mainly of cotton apparel and wool or cotton floor coverings. The only other product categories where significant deficits occurred were agriculture which totaled $300 million and petroleum products which totaled $265 million. There has been a steady decline in petroleum products in the last 3 years. It was the largest import item as recently as 1984 when it accounted for 83 percent of the $1.0 billion deficit.

U.S. exports to India of agriculture products, after declining 19 percent between 1985 and 1986, increased 9 percent from $81 million in 1986 to $88 million in 1987. Although exports increased in 1987, U.S. imports declined 10 percent to $388 million, leaving the United States with a trade deficit of $301 million in agriculture products.

The only sectors to incur a significantly favorable balance of trade with India in 1987 were machinery and equipment ($672 million) and chemicals ($118 million). Whereas the trade surplus in machinery rose by 3 percent over that in 1986, reflecting an increase in U.S. exports of 3 percent to $714 million, the surplus in chemicals continued to decline from the 1985 level of $471 million, mostly because exports decreased by 29 percent to $206 million in 1987. Machinery displaced chemicals as the largest export item in 1986, accounting for one-half of total U.S. exports to India. Exports of chemicals, the second largest category, accounted for 20 percent of total exports in 1986, before declining to 14 percent in 1987, reflecting a decline in fertilizer and fertilizer materials.

Korea.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Korea in 1987 reached $9.4 billion, up 37 percent or $2.5 billion, from the 1986 deficit of $6.9 billion and double the 1985 deficit of $4.3 billion. The deteriorating trade balance continued even though exports to Korea increased by 29 percent to $7.5 billion, whereas imports grew by 33 percent, or $4.2 billion, to $16.9 billion.

Most of the increase in the trade deficit with Korea in 1987 occurred in machinery and equipment, the deficit for which nearly doubled to $4.5 billion. This exceeded the $3.0 billion deficit recorded for textiles, which historically has had the largest deficit. Imports of machinery and equipment, the largest traded product with Korea, accelerated 55 percent over those in 1986 to a record $7.0 billion in 1987, whereas U.S. exports increased by 24 percent to $2.5 billion. Almost one-half of the increase in imports was accounted for by shipments of Korean cars, imports of which totaled $2.0 billion.

Textiles had been the largest import from Korea, but increasingly tigher U.S. quotas on its shipments have slowed their growth. Imports of Korean textiles in 1987 rose by 19 percent over those in 1986 to almost $3.4 billion, which despite a 81-percent increase in exports to $438 million, resulted in a 13-percent increase in the textile deficit to nearly $3.0 billion. Almost 90 percent of the imports consisted of apparel, for which Korea and other major suppliers have been trading up to higher value-added goods to maximize revenues since the quotas are based on quantity rather than value. In a related sector, footwear, the deficit widened by 18 percent to $1.8 billion. Most of the imports consisted of athletic footwear, for which Korea is the largest source, supplying slightly more than one-half of the domestic market. Other sectors incurring significant trade deficits with Korea in 1987 were miscellaneous manufactures ($2.0 billion) and minerals and metals ($0.8 billion).

The agricultural sector continued to enjoy a trade surplus with Korea in 1987, increasing by 28 percent over that in 1986 to just over $1.3 billion. Exports to Korea, consisting primarily of cattle hides, soybeans, and yellow corn, rose by 32 percent over those in 1986 to $1.6 billion. Other sectors with significant trade surpluses with Korea in 1987 were chemicals ($778 million) and forest products ($479 million).

Mexico.--During 1986-87, Mexico was the fourth largest trading partner of the United States (the largest of the developing countries) with total U.S. merchandise trade increasing 16 percent to $33.8 billion in 1987 from $29.1 billion in 1986. The increase of 15 percent in U.S. imports and 18 percent in exports, which totaled $19.8 billion and $14.0 billion, respectively, resulted in a 9-percent increase in the trade deficit to $5.7 billion in 1987.

The United States had a trade deficit in all major product categories in 1987, with the exception of chemicals. Mineral oils and fuels accounted for 56 percent or $3.2 billion of the U.S. deficit, with trade in food and live animals accounting for approximately 20 percent.

The product category that accounted for the largest volume of trade with Mexico in 1987 was machinery and transport equipment (i.e., automotive products, telecommunications equipment, and office machines). U.S. imports of these products (which generally enter the United States under TSUS item 807.00) increased 28 percent to $8.3 billion in 1987 from $6.5 billion during 1986, and continued to represent about 40 percent of total imports from Mexico. Exports increased 13 percent to $6.9 billion from $6.1 billion. As a result, the U.S. trade deficit in machinery and transport equipment increased about 245 percent to $1.4 billion.

U.S. trade with Mexico in petroleum and related products reversed its downward trend of 1985-86, by increasing 5 percent to $4.3 billion in 1987. Although U.S. imports of these products increased 3 percent, exports rose by 26 percent (largely reflecting the depreciation of the dollar relative to the peso) and resulted in a slight improvement in the trade deficit of these products to $3.3 billion. Another improvement in trade with Mexico involved food and live animals. U.S. trade in this product category totaled $2.7 billion in 1987 (about the same as trade in 1986), however, the U.S. trade deficit improved about 13 percent to $1.4 billion.

Taiwan.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Taiwan remained, by far, the largest among the developing countries in 1987, rising by 19 percent, or $2.8 billion, over that in 1986 to a record $17.6 billion. Taiwan remained the fourth largest supplier in 1987, though it ranked far behind the major suppliers--Japan, the EC, and Canada. Imports from Taiwan continued to expand in 1987, increasing by 24 percent over those in 1986 to $24.6 billion, and exports continued their upward trend, rising by 39 percent to $7.0 billion.

About 80 percent of the increase in the deficit with Taiwan during 1987 occurred in machinery and equipment, the largest import and export, and miscellaneous manufactures, the second largest import. U.S. imports of machinery and equipment from Taiwan in 1987 rose by 34 percent over those in 1986 to $8.1 billion, and U.S. exports there increased by 36 percent to a high of $2.3 billion, and resulted in a 32-percent increase in the deficit to $5.8 billion. Significant import growth occurred in data processing machines and parts, ceiling fans, and combination tape players. Imports of miscellaneous manufactures climbed 23 percent to $5.2 billion, and exports remained relatively small at $0.3 billion, resulting in a 22-percent increase in the deficit to $4.9 billion. Contributing to this deficit were imports of scientific instruments, furniture, games, and musical instruments.

The remainder of the deficit with Taiwan in 1986 was accounted for by textiles and apparel ($3.2 billion), footwear ($2.5 billion), and minerals and metals ($1.8 billion). Imports of textiles from Taiwan, the third largest supplier after Hong Kong and the EC, advanced 13 percent in 1987, compared with those in 1986, to $3.4 billion. The relative importance of textiles in total imports from Taiwan has declined, partly because increasingly tighter U.S. quotas slowed the growth of its shipments. Imports of footwear from Taiwan, the largest supplier with one-third of total imports, rose by 14 percent to nearly $2.5 billion. The only sectors to enjoy a trade surplus with Taiwan in 1987 were agriculture ($761 million), chemicals ($185 million), and petroleum and related products ($108 million). However, the surpluses in trade of both agriculture and chemicals were lower than their peaks in 1984 of $1.0 billion and $244 million, respectively.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with OPEC increased in 1987. The increase breaks a 6-year trend of declining trade deficits. The increase stemmed from the rising price of petroleum and related products. Imports in 1987 totaled $23.6 billion, up 21 percent from those of 1986, but down a much greater 53 percent from those in 1981 of almost $50 billion. Exports of $10.4 billion in 1987 remained relatively unchanged from those in 1986, but down nearly 50 percent from the 1981 high of $20.5 billion.

Imports from OPEC consisted predominately of petroleum and related products, although their relative importance has been declining during the 1980's, decreasing to 84 percent of total imports in 1987 from 96 percent in 1981. Imports of these products from OPEC in 1987 increased by 24 percent from those in 1986 to $19.9 billion. Although the volume increased only moderately, the significant change in value resulted from an increase in petroleum prices. OPEC is, by far, the largest supplier of petroleum and related products with Saudi Arabia being the single largest supplier of crude petroleum in 1987.

The merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of U.S. exports in 1987 were machinery and equipment, 44 percent; agricultural, animal, and vegetable products, 22 percent; and chemicals and related products, 14 percent. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment decreased 11 percent in 1987 to $4.6 billion from $5.2 billion in 1986. Agricultural product exports increased 9 percent in 1987 to $2.3 billion from $2.1 billion in 1986, and exports of chemical products increased 18 percent to $1.5 billion.

Nonmarket economy countries (NME's).--The U.S. merchandise trade balance with NME's has worsened considerably during the past 5 years, shifting from a favorable but declining balance of trade during 1982-85 to a rapidly rising deficit during 1986-87. The deficit in 1987 rose by 56 percent over that in 1986 to almost $2.5 billion. Unlike 1986, when most of the increase in the deficit stemmed from a big drop in U.S. exports, most of the increase in 1987 reflected significant growth in U.S. imports, which advanced by 22 percent, or by $1.5 billion, to a record $8.1 billion. U.S. exports to NME's rose by a smaller 12 percent, or by $0.6 billion, to almost $5.7 billion, though well below the $7 billion level attained in 1984 and again in 1985.

Most of the deterioration in the U.S. trade balance with NME's during 1987 occurred in machinery and equipment, though it remained the largest U.S. export; textiles (including apparel), the largest U.S. import; and miscellaneous manufactures, which showed the greatest absolute growth in U.S. imports. Trade with NME's in machinery and equipment was marked by a decreasing trade surplus, which, after reaching a high of $1.9 billion in 1985, declined by 11 percent in 1986 and by another 37 percent in 1987 to just under $1.1 billion. The decline in 1987 reflected an increase in U.S. imports of 134 percent to $613 million and a decline in U.S. exports of 14 percent to just under $1.7 billion. The trade deficit in textiles continued to widen in 1987, rising by 21 percent to $2.7 billion. The second largest import after textiles was miscellaneous manufactures, which recorded a deficit in 1987 of $977 million, up 171 percent over the deficit in 1986, as imports, especially of toy products, game machines, and handbags from China, rose by 69 percent to $1.3 billion.

The performance of these three sectors in 1987 more than offset the significant improvement recorded in agriculture, which had been the largest U.S. export up until 1986, and chemicals. The trade surplus in agriculture, after declining considerably from $3.4 billion in 1984 to $509 million in 1986, expanded in 1987 to $934 million. The improvement resulted mainly from a partial recovery in U.S. exports, which rose by 55 percent to $1.6 billion, but still remained well below the level reached in 1984 of $3.9 billion. The growth in exports in 1987 resulted largely from a big turnaround in sales to the U.S.S.R. of unmilled wheat and yellow corn. In the chemical sector, the trade surplus in 1987 slightly more than doubled from that in 1986 to nearly $800 million, as U.S. exports rose by 33 percent to $1.2 billion and U.S. imports fell by 21 percent to $422 million.

Geographically, the deteriorating trade picture with NME's resulted almost entirely from trade with China, accounting for 70 percent of total U.S. trade with NME's in 1987. The trade deficit with China that year climbed by 75 percent over that in 1986 to a record $2.8 billion, with textiles alone accounting for $2.6 billion of it. Imports of Chinese textiles, after rising by 56 percent in 1986, rose by another 20 percent in 1987 to $2.6 billion, leading to the imposition of embargoes on its shipments in about 40 categories. A new 4-year textile agreement was recently signed with China, replacing the one that expired in 1987, limiting its average annual quota growth to 3.3 percent, compared with roughly 1 percent for Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and Japan.

Other sectors showing significant shifts in trade with China in 1987 were miscellaneous manufactures, the second largest U.S. import; machinery and equipment, the largest U.S. export; and chemicals, in which U.S. exports recovered. U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures rose by 76 percent in 1987 to almost $1.3 billion, resulting in a deficit for this sector of about $1.0 billion. The growth in imports occurred mainly in labor-intensive goods, particularly handbags and luggage, which rose by 59 percent to $174 million, after totaling only $23 million in 1983; dolls, toys, and related goods, which increased by 71 percent to $394 million; and certain game machines, which climbed by 379 percent to $68 million. In the machinery and equipment sector,

U.S. exports to China, after more than doubling to a high of $1.9 billion in 1985, decreased by 12 percent in 1986 and by another 13 percent in 1987 to just under $1.5 billion. As a result of this decline, partly reflecting reduced sales of oil and gas drilling equipment and certain machinery parts, coupled with an increase in imports of 227 percent in 1987 to $468 million, the trade surplus with China in this sector, which peaked at $1.8 billion in 1985, decreased in 1986 and again in 1987 to just under $1.0 billion. In contrast, the trade surplus with China in chemicals rose markedly in 1987, slightly more than doubling to $581 million, reflecting a recovery in U.S. exports, which, after declining by 13 percent in 1986, increased by 79 percent in 1987 to $817 million. The pattern of exports was largely influenced by U.S. sales of fertilizers, which, after declining from $267 million in 1984 to $96 million in 1986, rebounded to $270 million in 1987.

U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., the second largest NME trading partner with 14 percent of total NME trade in 1987, was marked by a surplus of nearly $1.1 billion in 1987, an improvement from the $0.7 billion surplus in 1986, though still below the $2.0 billion surplus achieved in 1985. By contrast, trade with other major NME trading partners, Romania, Poland, and Hungary, was marked by deficit totaling almost $800 million in 1987. Trade with the U.S.S.R. was mainly influenced by trends in U.S. exports of agricultural products, accounting for two-thirds of U.S. exports there. U.S. exports of all products to the U.S.S.R., after totaling $2.4 billion in 1985, declined in half to $1.2 billion in 1986 before recovering somewhat to almost $1.5 billion in 1987. Wide fluctuations occurred in exports of yellow corn ($1,502 million in 1985, $280 million in 1986, and $381 million in 1987), unmilled wheat ($158 million, zero, and $389 million), and certain soybeans (zero, $313 million, and $43 million). Aside from agricultural products, the only significant U.S. export there was fertilizer products, for which the U.S.S.R. had been the largest market in 1985-86, when exports totaled $261 million annually, but slipped to third after China and Canada in 1987, when exports fell to $229 million. Such commodities also accounted for a large part of the decline in total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. in 1987, when imports declined by 26 percent to $408 million, roughly the same level achieved in 1985.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS BY SECTORS

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Agricultural Products 1/

The U.S. merchandise trade balance in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products improved in 1987 with the U.S. trade surplus increasing sharply to $4.3 billion, compared with a surplus of $1.7 billion in 1986 (table 3, fig. 1). Total U.S. agricultural exports rose by $2.8 billion, or 10 percent, from $28.2 billion in 1986 to $31.0 billion in 1987. Imports of agricultural products remained relatively unchanged at $26.7 billion in 1987.

The increase in U.S. exports of agricultural products in 1987 compared with that in 1986 was due in part to a 11-percent increase in U.S. exports of grain, mainly corn, from $6.4 billion to $7.1 billion. Corn exports increased 22 percent, from $2.7 billion during 1986 to $3.3 billion in 1987. Also, a significant increase occurred in U.S. exports of tobacco, which rose from $2.7 billion to $3.4 billion, or by 24 percent. U.S. cigarette exports rose from $1.3 billion to $2.0 billion, or by 58 percent during the period under review.

Although the value of imports of agricultural products remained relatively unchanged between 1986 and 1987, significant changes occurred in imports of meat, except poultry; fresh or frozen fish; shellfish; and coffee. Imports of meat, except poultry meat, increased by 18 percent, from $2.4 billion during 1986 to $2.9 billion in 1987. Imports of fresh or frozen fish rose from $1.9 billion during 1986 to $2.4 billion in 1987. Shellfish imports increased by 15 percent to $2.8 billion. During 1986-87, U.S. imports of coffee declined from $4.5 billion to $2.9 billion, or by 36 percent.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. trade in agricultural products is carried out with numerous trading partners throughout the developed and developing world, with only moderate concentration of trade in particular sources or markets. The single largest source of U.S. imports of agricultural products in 1987 was the European Community (EC), which accounted for 20 percent of the total imported value; the next largest sources were Canada, with 14 percent, and Mexico, with 9 percent. On the export side, the largest market for U.S. agricultural products was the EC, which accounted for 24 percent of total exported value in 1987; next in size was Japan, with 22 percent; the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), with 7 percent; and Canada with 6 percent. There were no significant shifts in relative position among the major sources of U.S. imports or markets for U.S. exports in 1987 compared with those in 1986.

The principal shifts in the U.S. agricultural trade balance from 1986 to 1987 included a $1.1 billion increase in the trade surplus with Japan, from $5.3 billion in 1986 to $6.4 billion in 1987; an $818 million increase in the surplus with the EC, from $1.3 billion to $2.1 billion; and a $425 million increase in the surplus with the nonmarket economies (NME's), from $510 million to $935 million.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated: Animal and vegetable products.

Table 3.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,716,337	1,704,837	2,005,571
Japan	5,832,818	5,865,705	6,897,521
EC	5,364,405	6,126,414	7,503,519
Brazil	470,752	553,680	272,229
Hong Kong	523,512	589,995	717,498
India	99,334	80,691	87,591
Korea	1,127,720	1,226,947	1,621,879
Mexico	1,682,799	1,083,544	1,175,853
Taiwan	1,135,313	1,158,236	1,311,042
OPEC	2,363,513	2,091,535	2,278,808
NMES	2,330,028	1,044,902	1,616,655
China	212,626	96,366	380,288
All other	7,309,626	6,661,886	5,526,261
Total	29,956,156	28,188,373	31,014,429
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	3,096,474	3,391,548	3,835,923
Japan	533,404	529,619	487,586
EC	4,504,690	4,811,345	5,370,809
Brazil	2,450,432	1,882,143	1,972,043
Hong Kong	88,472	103,042	108,665
India	316,891	433,493	388,190
Korea	149,912	212,930	328,610
Mexico	1,799,450	2,437,675	2,411,199
Taiwan	362,469	442,796	549,720
OPEC	1,244,460	1,401,402	1,263,513
NMES	453,179	535,142	681,966
China	207,911	253,198	351,776
All other	9,502,411	10,326,171	9,345,376
Total	24,502,244	26,507,307	26,743,598
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-1,380,138	-1,686,711	-1,830,352
Japan	5,299,414	5,336,086	6,409,935
EC	859,715	1,315,069	2,132,710
Brazil	-1,979,680	-1,328,463	-1,699,814
Hong Kong	435,040	486,953	608,834
India	-217,557	-352,802	-300,599
Korea	977,807	1,014,017	1,293,269
Mexico	-116,651	-1,354,131	-1,235,346
Taiwan	772,844	715,440	761,322
OPEC	1,119,053	690,133	1,015,296
NMES	1,876,849	509,759	934,689
China	4,716	-156,832	28,512
All other	-2,192,785	-3,664,285	-3,819,114
Total	5,453,912	1,681,066	4,270,830

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 1

Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983-87

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Commodity analyses

Tobacco.--U.S. exports of tobacco and tobacco products increased by 24 percent to $3.4 million in 1987 compared with those in 1986. The increase was primarily the result of increased cigarette exports, which rose by 58 percent to $2 billion in 1987. About 80 percent of the additional 36 billion cigarettes exported by the United States in 1987 were for Asian markets, primarily Japan. The increase in exports to Japan is believed to be the result of a U.S.-Japanese trade agreement, signed in September 1986, that liberalized Japanese import requirements relating to tobacco and tobacco products. The leading markets for U.S. cigarette exports in 1987 were Japan (32 percent), Belgium-Luxembourg (23 percent), and Hong Kong (12 percent).

William Lipovsky
252-1331

Coffee.--The value of U.S. coffee imports declined from $4.5 billion in 1986 to $2.9 billion in 1987. The drop in value was primarily the result of a decline in the average unit value of imported green coffee beans over the period. Green coffee beans made up about 90 percent of U.S. coffee imports in 1987. World coffee (green bean) prices reached record high levels in 1986, reflecting drought losses in Brazil (the world's leading coffee producer and exporter). However, in 1987, prices declined substantially as a result of a suspension in the coffee export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement, large roaster stocks, and improved prospects in Brazil for the 1987/88 crop.

William Lipovsky
252-1331

Malt beverages.--U.S. imports of malt beverages in 1987 amounted to 290 million gallons, valued at $882 million, representing an increase of 6 percent in quantity and 13 percent in value over that in 1986. An increase in imports from Mexico, Canada, and the Netherlands accounted for most of the overall increase. Trade sources report that the increase was fueled by upwardly mobile U.S. consumers who prefer certain foreign beers for their taste as well as the social connotations attached to their consumption.

William Lipovsky
252-1331

Corn.--U.S. exports of corn rose from 1.1. billion bushels in 1986, valued at $2.7 billion, to 1.6 billion bushels in 1987, valued at $3.3 billion. This represents a 51-percent rise, in terms of quantity, and a 22-percent increase, in terms of value.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1/ the U.S. share of the world coarse grain trade has been increasing since crop year 1985/86. Much of the recovery may be attributed to lower U.S. loan rates, and therefore lower export prices for corn. The differential between the percentage increase in the quantity and the value of corn exports shown above highlights the effect of the lower prices. The increasing U.S. competitiveness has also been aided by the decrease in exportable supplies of coarse grains in key countries. Price induced acreage shifts to other commodities have occurred in Argentina and Australia, and corn supplies have dwindled in South Africa and southern Asia because of adverse weather. The resulting trade conditions allowed the United States to come closer to its traditional market share of about 60 percent of the world coarse grain trade by exporting free-market supplies and by drawing down its large corn stocks.

John Pierre-Benoist
252-1320

Rice.--U.S.exports of rice (paddy and brown combined with milled rice) increased from 5.4 billion pounds, valued at $621 million, in 1986 to 5.5 billion pounds, valued at $576 million, in 1987; this represents a 1-percent increase in terms of quantity and a 7-percent drop in terms of value. During the same period, paddy rice exports decreased by 47 percent in terms of quantity and 45 percent in terms of value, falling from 1.3 billion pounds, valued at $109 million, to 689.2 million pounds, valued at $60 million.

These figures are still somewhat misleading insofar that they are calendar year figures. A more accurate picture is obtained through an analysis of crop year figures, i.e., 1985/86 compared with 1986/87. 2/ The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports rice exports of 85.4 million cwt in 1985/87, up 45 percent from exports of 58.7 million hundredweight in 1985/86. 3/

In December 1985, immediately before the implementation of the Food Security Act of 1985, a new 5-year farm bill, the rice outlook appeared bleak. Exports had been plummeting and supplies escalated. Even though U.S. rice prices were relatively low compared with those in the previous years, they were still almost twice as high as prices charged by other rice exporting countries: the U.S. loan program kept U.S. prices propped up at the loan level. The act required the U.S. Department of Agriculture to determine

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1/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Export Markets for U.S. Grain and Products, Circular Series EMG 2-88, February 1988
2/ Year beginning Aug. 1.
3/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Rice Situation and Outlook Report, September 1987, table 2.

prevailing world market price as a basis for loan repayment rates; the rice price support program no longer served as a disincentive to export. The 45-percent increase in U.S. exports in the latest crop year is believed to be in large part a reflection of this change in the price support program.

During 1986 and 1987 Thailand continued to be the leading exporter of rice in the world, with average rice exports of about 4.3 million metric tons (mmt), compared with the United States which averaged 2.4 mmt, or only 56 percent as much. U.S. exports of rice accounted for 20 percent of world exports.

John Pierre-Benoist
252-1320

Furskins.--U.S. imports of furskins increased from $169 million in 1986 to $244 million in 1987. Mink imports, which accounted for 54 percent of the value of U.S. furskin imports in 1987, increased from 3.0 million pieces, valued at $84 million, in 1986 to 3.3 million pieces, valued at $132 million, in 1987. The average mink furskin import unit value increased by 44 percent, rising from $27.93 in 1986 to $40.18 in 1987.

U.S. exports of furskins also increased, up from $294 million in 1986 to $405 million in 1987. Mink exports, which accounted for 44 percent of the value of U.S. furskin exports in 1987, increased from 4.1 million pieces, valued at $115 million, in 1986 to 4.3 million pieces, valued at $177 million, in 1987. The average mink furskin export unit value increased by 48 percent, rising from $27.87 in 1986 to $41.27 in 1987.

The increase in the value of U.S. furskin imports and exports reflects strong furskin prices at the auction level for nearly all furs, particularly mink, and keen competition from all the leading world markets.

Rose Steller
252-1323

Poultry and poultry meat.--The U.S. trade balance in poultry and poultry meat improved 27 percent, from a surplus of $321 million in 1986 to a surplus of $406 million in 1987. Rises were registered both in imports and exports from 1986 to 1987, but exports increased at a greater rate. U.S. exports of poultry and poultry meat rose from $416 million in 1986 to $513 million in 1987, or by 24 percent. Most of the gain was accounted for by exports of chickens and chicken meat. Such exports rose from 585 million pounds, valued at $282 million, in 1986 to 783 million pounds, valued at $374 million, in 1987. This increase, which amounted to about one-third in terms of quantity and value, was primarily accounted for by exports to Iraq under an export enhancement program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. U.S. exports of chickens and chicken meat to Iraq, the second leading market in 1987, totaled 129 million pounds, valued at $59 million, in 1987, up from none in 1986. Also, exports to Hong Kong, the third leading market in 1987, rose from 79 million pounds, valued at $38 million, in 1986 to 122 million pounds,

valued at $54 million, in 1987, or by 54 percent, in terms of quantity and 44 percent, in terms of value. Increased demand in Hong Kong coupled with promotional efforts for U.S. poultry products in that market contributed to the rise.

U.S. imports of poultry and poultry meat rose from $92 million in 1986 to $107 million in 1987, or by 13 percent. Most of the rise was accounted for by imports of feathers and downs, which had little impact on the U.S. poultry and poultry meat industry.

Doug Newman
252-1328

Shellfish.--The U.S. balance of trade in shellfish worsened in 1987 compared with that in the previous year, continuing a long-term trend. The balance declined from a deficit of $2.1 billion in 1986 to a deficit of $2.4 billion in 1987. Increases occurred both in imports and exports between the two years. U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 684 million pounds, valued at $2.4 billion, in 1986 to 763 million pounds, valued at $2.8 billion, in 1987. This represented a rise of 12 percent in quantity and 15 percent in value.

Most of the increase in U.S. shellfish imports was accounted for by shrimp, the leading shellfish import item, and lobsters, the second leading item. U.S. shrimp imports rose from 400 million pounds, valued at $1.4 billion, in 1986 to 478 million pounds, valued at $1.7 billion, in 1987. The level of shrimp imports reached records in 1987 both in quantity and in value. Most of the increase was provided by shrimp imported from countries that employ aquaculture as a means of production. Imports from the primary aquaculture nations of Ecuador, Taiwan, and China accounted for 81 percent of the increase in the quantity of U.S. shrimp imports from 1986 to 1987. The overall rise in U.S. shrimp imports in 1987 was caused by increased demand fueled by strong economic conditions and decreased domestic supplies caused by environmental conditions leading to a significantly lower domestic shrimp harvest. The U.S. gulf shrimp catch, which usually accounts for about three-quarters of the total U.S. shrimp harvest, declined by about one-quarter in 1987 compared with that in 1986.

U.S. imports of lobsters increased 24 percent in value, from $468 million in 1986 to $581 million in 1987; the quantity, however, only rose 2 percent, from 80 million pounds the former year to 82 million pounds the latter year. The reason for the rise in value was a substantial increase in prices of spiny lobster tails as a result of static supply in the face of increased demand. Supplies did not expand in 1987 because of a resource scarcity in Australia, the leading supplier of U.S. imports of spiny lobster tails, and because of a continuing embargo on U.S. imports from South Africa, which had been a major supplier of spiny lobster tails in the past.

U.S. shellfish exports rose from 99 million pounds, valued at $259 million, in 1986 to 126 million pounds, valued at $378 million, in 1987, or by 27 percent in quantity and 46 percent in value. Fifty six percent of this

rise in quantity and 65 percent of this rise in value was accounted for by exports of crabs, which increased from 41 million pounds, valued at $116 million, in 1986 to 56 million pounds, valued at $193 million in 1987. The trend in crab exports was driven by exports to Japan, by far the major market. Factors that contributed to the rise included increased U.S. crab harvests in 1987, Japanese investment in U.S. crab processing facilities to procure supplies after foreign fishing in U.S. waters was restricted, and the appreciation of the yen vis-a-vis the dollar.

Doug Newman
252-1328

Eggs.--The U.S. trade balance for eggs improved from a surplus of $66 million in 1986 to a surplus of $74 million in 1987, or by 12 percent. U.S. egg exports rose from $81 million in 1986 to $88 million in 1987, or by 9 percent. All of the rise was accounted for by exports of shell eggs. Such exports rose from 26 million dozen, valued at $39 million, in 1986 to 39 million dozen, valued at $51 million, in 1987. U.S. shell egg exports were aided by an export enhancement program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. U.S. imports of eggs, which account for a minor share of the market, declined in 1987 vis-a-vis such imports in 1986.

Doug Newman
252-1328

Meat, except poultry.-- U.S. imports of meat, except poultry, rose from $2.4 billion in 1986 to $2.9 billion in 1987, or by 18 percent. Fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal imports, which accounted for 46 percent of the value of meat, except poultry, rose from 1.4 billion pounds, valued at $1.1 billion, in 1986 to 1.5 billion pounds, valued at $1.4 billion, in 1987, or by 7 percent in quantity and 21 percent in value. The great bulk of the imports consist of beef for manufacturing, comparable with domestic beef derived from cull cows. A sharp decline in U.S. cattle inventories and cow slaughter contributed to reduced domestic supplies and higher prices for beef for manufacturing.

Although U.S. imports rose, U.S. exports of meat, except poultry meat, also rose, increasing from $1.2 billion in 1986 to $1.4 billion in 1987, or by 23 percent. Fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal, which accounted for 50 percent of the value in 1987, increased from 371 million pounds, valued at $582 million, in 1986 to 441 million pounds, valued at $729 million, in 1987. Exports to Japan, the leading U.S. market, expanded from 242 million pounds, valued at $465 million, to 276 million pounds, valued at $544 million, accounting for about one-half the increase in quantity and value. An increase in the Japanese beef import quota probably was the principal cause for the increase in exports to Japan. The great bulk of the exports to Japan consist of high-quality grain fed beef.

David E. Ludwick
252-1329

Pork. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 577 million pounds, valued at $482 million, in 1986 to 665 million pounds, valued at $578 million, in 1987, or by 15 percent in quantity and 20 percent in value. Rising imports from Canada accounted for 54 million of the 88 million pound total increase in quantity of imports and $64 million of the $96 million total increase in value. Continued surplus swine production in Canada and the development of some new highly efficient pork processing facilities in Canada contributed to the increase in U.S. imports.

David E. Ludwick
252-1329

Fresh or frozen fish

The U.S. deficit in fishery product trade continued to grow in 1987, rising by 28 percent, from $1.2 billion in 1986 to $1.6 billion in 1987. Exports of $1.2 billion in 1987 were exceeded by imports of $2.8 billion in the same year.

The principal component of U.S. fishery trade, and the largest element in the growing deficit in fishery trade, is fresh or frozen fish. This product group accounted for about 80 percent of U.S. net imports of fishery products and over 90 percent of the increase in the fishery trade deficit. U.S. imports of fresh or frozen fish reached a record $2.4 billion in 1987, up from $1.9 billion in 1986. U.S. exports of such products grew by 21 percent during 1986-87, from $933 million to $1.1 billion.

The largest category of U.S. trade in fresh or frozen fish products is ground fish (cod, haddock, flounder, and related species), of which the United States imported 1.1 billion dollars' worth in 1987, representing an increase of 40 percent over imports of $753 million in 1986. Rising prices, increasing by 27 percent during the period, were the principal factor in this growth; prices have been rising as U.S. production has declined because of depleted fish resources.

The rise in U.S. exports of fresh or frozen fish included higher exports of salmon to Canada and Europe. Exports to Europe were higher because of the relatively inexpensive dollar and because of diminished supply to the EC of salmon from Norway. However, this latter factor was a temporary phenomenon, because in recent months Norwegian salmon production and exports have resumed their historically rapid rates of growth.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.
252-1327

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live animals, except birds and poultry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	628,303	688,294	558,703	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,855	348,114	346,541	0
Cattle				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	836	1,335	1,200	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	306,520	425,954	421,362	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	124	106	130	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	122,299	108,725	105,230	-3
Swine				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,226	500	446	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,766	59,889	49,488	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	18	12	7	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,876	9,207	6,210	-33
Poultry and poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,865	94,732	107,168	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	328,378	415,730	513,457	24
Feathers and downs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	18,293	20,538	25,533	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,840	62,626	75,412	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,413	7,435	5,780	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,263	49,545	34,069	-31
Meat, except poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,312,832	2,434,487	2,870,652	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	958,805	1,178,990	1,446,484	23
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,310,573	1,388,566	1,479,612	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,076,857	1,103,519	1,333,208	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	220,285	370,688	441,314	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	426,895	581,586	728,512	25

1/ Import values are based on Customs value, export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	561,151	577,022	664,870	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	392,876	481,619	578,399	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	69,597	41,723	53,040	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,941	66,256	98,658	49
Sausage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,570	14,013	15,802	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,352	20,217	23,482	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,411	7,068	10,102	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,081	9,272	13,287	43
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	63,075	63,365	74,956	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,176	77,853	92,095	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,180	17,754	24,034	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,041	16,729	30,237	81
Fish, fresh or frozen				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,537,797	1,872,140	2,385,395	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	787,986	933,386	1,127,243	21
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,196	68,055	64,096	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,076	79,933	92,928	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,228	4,673	5,264	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,803	6,971	8,354	20
Fish, in airtight containers				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	324,623	331,455	325,480	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	326,596	343,571	344,800	0
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	52,991	65,557	42,554	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,763	109,531	93,852	-14

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Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sardines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	57,221	53,264	65,021	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,985	49,569	60,575	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	529	271	999	269
Value (1,000 dollars)	424	321	687	114
Tuna				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	225,537	236,930	211,685	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,404	229,046	206,919	-10
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,906	36,637	42,121	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,215	51,799	58,081	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,222	5,852	5,653	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,280	7,975	7,347	-8
Shellfish				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	633,892	683,800	762,948	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,048,320	2,399,977	2,768,465	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,334	99,303	125,771	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	141,259	259,497	378,489	46
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,554	2,432	3,128	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,349	9,762	10,150	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	3,202	3,037	2,141	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,925	7,295	5,779	-21
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,515	17,332	24,274	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,852	9,813	13,392	36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	816,426	900,359	754,029	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,869	277,440	255,639	-8

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Butter				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,878	1,998	1,994	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,754	1,953	1,879	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	66,060	13,574	16,472	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,580	10,601	8,410	-21
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	275	438	1,281	192
Value (1,000 dollars)	145	219	785	257
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,124	8,303	7,753	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,215	3,324	3,000	-10
Cheeses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	302,503	290,718	264,903	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,978	388,804	389,868	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,594	27,409	43,120	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,504	25,439	35,725	40
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	141	69	43	-37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,958	5,401	7,505	39
Ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)		6	9	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	4	20	35	71
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,288	1,771	2,771	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,265	4,359	6,238	43
Eggs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,723	15,057	14,835	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,235	80,760	88,370	9

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Hides and skins				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,549	64,585	82,014	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,080,890	1,304,143	1,432,432	10
Cattle hides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	1,053	763	509	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,007	22,076	18,885	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	26,006	28,171	25,627	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,007,370	1,223,547	1,327,703	9
Leather				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	394,278	406,556	561,962	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	280,900	311,654	388,419	25
Cattle hide upper leather				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	46,195	40,811	49,552	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,875	43,796	62,498	43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	17,124	24,088	30,224	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,898	36,220	47,358	31
Furskins				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	205,232	169,120	243,971	44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	282,764	294,404	405,271	38
Mink furskins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,679	2,993	3,292	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,006	83,622	132,292	58
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,487	4,127	4,278	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,688	115,032	176,600	54
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,723	71,041	78,187	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,698	3,121	3,614	16

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Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Live plants				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,299	50,791	54,070	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,776	33,712	33,722	0
Seeds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,983	102,923	139,653	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	183,699	208,855	222,806	7
Grains				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	130,268	122,655	120,559	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,937,916	6,365,872	7,079,426	11
Corn				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,449	10,024	1,974	-80
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,797	33,478	9,470	-72
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,732,831	1,066,286	1,610,384	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,311,906	2,711,527	3,307,080	22
Rice (paddy and brown)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,610	7,898	10,470	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,269	3,200	4,274	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	854,680	1,305,759	689,289	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	100,263	108,942	59,712	-45
Wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	9,997	9,780	13,710	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,928	26,650	39,696	49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	911,396	902,256	1,125,735	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,601,181	3,010,168	3,045,095	1
Milled grain products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,318	38,502	43,626	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	908,432	826,603	779,795	-6

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Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Milled rice				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	128,236	166,229	185,670	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,964	30,588	33,069	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,450,056	4,118,541	4,782,540	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	564,481	512,459	516,668	1
Milled wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	156	198	296	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,024	2,382	3,609	51
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	31,542	37,070	34,429	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	282,558	268,680	229,163	-15
Malts and starches				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,327	41,801	37,053	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,099	42,608	51,293	20
Malts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	93,592	86,161	86,236	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,541	10,184	8,557	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	91,630	85,609	141,920	66
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,617	11,470	15,010	31
Starches				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,251	28,732	25,365	-12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,391	29,361	35,160	20
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,761,661	2,944,778	3,306,981	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	652,496	811,504	709,868	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,447,015	1,556,165	1,697,420	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	309,027	352,603	409,108	16
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	380,468	425,007	475,940	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,783	64,610	63,563	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	18,465	16,144	13,581	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,032	2,415	2,065	-14

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Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	850,987	981,101	919,489	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	173,057	334,778	167,030	-50
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	147,782	128,325	145,224	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,255	37,264	42,102	13
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	102,466	114,214	138,384	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,158	53,693	63,240	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,071,699	1,373,137	1,212,322	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	279,566	352,429	318,592	-10
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	231,783	243,547	268,504	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,533	103,260	112,748	9
Mushrooms and truffles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	157,848	165,383	163,563	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,636	147,263	156,244	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,499	4,187	4,614	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,349	4,922	5,315	8
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	155,333	161,689	160,260	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	143,017	125,616	133,013	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,332	1,049	1,084	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,134	1,086	970	-11
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	371,956,267	329,586,700	345,865,772	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,440	371,146	384,871	4
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1564,347,973	1447,847,456	1266,721,162	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	743,830	781,011	835,773	7

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Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Almonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	311,400	588,258	1,645,468	180
Value (1,000 dollars)	630	1,233	1,995	62
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	351,015,516	299,286,756	268,268,253	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	400,390	420,658	465,316	11
Filberts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	19,508,539	8,048,311	10,890,447	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,792	5,337	8,115	52
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	10,280,980	25,642,676	17,015,886	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,086	13,932	11,120	-20
Pistachio nuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	28,854,633	18,436,787	3,728,232	-80
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,735	18,894	3,724	-80
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	4,463,230	5,906,024	9,952,854	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,957	7,482	9,966	33
Fruit, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,818,916	9,042,971	9,400,430	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,250,993	1,290,234	1,479,790	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,671,256	2,984,606	3,303,546	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	745,754	847,850	942,238	11
Berries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	54,085	58,035	101,064	74
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,199	34,834	52,802	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	45,296	54,007	59,734	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,352	30,806	36,677	19
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,111	1,857	4,856	161
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,306	1,120	2,086	86
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,463	25,200	53,365	112
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,168	21,874	52,089	138

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Citrus fruit				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	306,191	316,803	346,246	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,488	76,455	89,287	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,694,835	1,885,851	2,037,166	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	435,515	471,749	499,801	6
Fruit, dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	67,592	51,273	57,397	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,891	29,765	36,165	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	264,869	312,228	329,180	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	169,243	201,502	237,570	18
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,036,905	993,854	1,010,768	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	366,339	385,098	395,477	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	187,028	230,701	271,439	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,162	98,896	115,234	17
Olives				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	142,363	125,682	170,749	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,800	104,995	115,091	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,552	3,226	3,619	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,401	2,387	2,961	24
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,768	12,706	10,658	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,080	10,249	8,996	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,575	4,704	19,074	305
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,486	2,468	4,494	82
Sugar, sirups, and molasses				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	2,512,408	2,041,047	1,353,297	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	814,782	626,670	380,694	-39
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	379,739	466,056	632,342	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,837	88,628	111,568	26

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molasses				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	1,838,569	1,403,973	1,101,130	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,777	91,376	71,482	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	247,134	439,905	405,696	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,552	27,145	25,412	-6
Corn sweeteners				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	23,994,492	20,315,758	9,951,247	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,584	4,241	2,238	-47
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	21,096,915	24,387,218	38,727,536	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,586	6,580	10,982	67
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,191	146,308	108,528	-26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,200	26,442	29,445	11
Cocoa and confectionery				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1456,357,509	1342,776,155	1493,724,681	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,507,691	1,380,039	1,468,265	6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	76,007,305	70,473,755	90,121,857	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,976	99,108	123,772	25
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,491,196	4,681,781	3,019,075	-36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	104,232	111,663	104,027	-7
Coffee				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,322,248	4,544,435	2,907,771	-36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,462	93,734	88,483	-6
Spices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	203,714	293,600	326,711	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,469	20,946	24,911	19

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Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fruit juices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	918,372	696,762	732,271	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,990	148,619	186,602	26
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,708	111,047	138,821	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,893	27,748	45,082	62
Ale, porter, stout, and beer				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	245,400	273,978	290,257	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	632,557	784,086	882,018	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	21,773	17,366	24,101	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,168	38,295	54,675	43
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	136,967	109,081	96,481	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,010,923	1,031,340	1,017,699	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	6,297	7,236	11,872	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,614	34,727	60,780	75
Distilled spirits				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	115,776	103,587	102,537	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,196,696	1,157,717	1,224,979	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	7,771	9,535	11,097	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,836	92,684	111,088	20
Tobacco and tobacco products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	649,549	679,228	710,786	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,788,599	2,731,767	3,400,058	24
Cigarettes				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	936,438	1,179,426	1,286,200	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,770	16,599	21,729	31
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	58,947	63,945	100,246	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,179,938	1,298,112	2,047,374	58

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cigars				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	127,357	122,035	118,297	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,994	44,325	45,989	4
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	100	79	195	144
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,491	5,182	7,635	47
Oilseeds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,109	50,007	45,071	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,098,536	4,457,572	4,442,667	0
Cottonseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,425	3,618	7,253	100
Value (1,000 dollars)	230	189	411	117
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	100,951	24,020	55,713	132
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,409	4,791	7,772	62
Flaxseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	276,816	133,166	132,525	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,857	11,850	8,798	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,362	86,585	9,440	-89
Value (1,000 dollars)	307	6,566	754	-89
Soybeans				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,058	39,453	24,096	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	968	5,679	2,406	-58
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,725,216	47,132,963	47,020,114	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,906,121	4,334,339	4,342,988	0
Sunflower seed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,571	45,573	22,647	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,158	3,513	2,338	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,200,072	841,582	600,941	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,090	96,357	74,660	-23

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Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,104,438	2,568,261	2,499,641	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	630,444	486,641	536,943	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,721,711	5,600,925	5,548,260	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,502,462	1,071,918	1,026,254	-4
Corn oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	189	99	141	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	111	58	41	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	261,327	335,552	306,126	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,121	92,138	86,287	-6
Cottonseed oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	97	403	11,234	2,685
Value (1,000 dollars)	9	35	1,486	4,093
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	418,499	365,422	239,237	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,756	85,862	50,342	-41
Soybean oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,170	1,870	15,141	710
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,820	378	1,940	413
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,280,290	1,180,249	1,373,977	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	425,623	249,481	259,017	4
Other vegetable oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,018,794	2,504,609	2,402,934	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	605,604	464,048	501,063	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	427,997	638,371	602,673	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	143,916	161,918	136,817	-16
Animal and marine-animal oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	45,297	43,905	52,811	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,286	15,816	25,309	60
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,233,128	2,946,243	2,917,322	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	663,967	435,716	450,414	3

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Shortening and cooking oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,888	17,373	17,376	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,611	6,304	7,100	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	100,469	135,085	108,924	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,078	46,801	43,374	-7
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	159,090	125,111	121,187	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,385	99,373	92,494	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,095	12,522	18,588	48
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,030	31,776	41,703	31
Edible preparations				
Bakery products, except bread				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	256,803,497	277,502,202	289,775,683	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	215,780	249,730	276,912	11
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	57,136,457	52,813,920	63,415,387	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,800	34,838	41,760	20
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	62,864,708	78,048,574	81,866,834	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,478	34,407	38,023	11
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	16,678,030	16,782,003	17,641,265	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,397	7,235	7,871	9
Cereal breakfast foods				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	34,403,095	21,961,621	25,784,597	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,315	14,354	17,261	20
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	35,266,590	38,522,739	41,712,812	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,687	24,681	30,739	25
Chewing gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	26,062,220	30,236,267	34,878,495	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,355	24,046	29,889	24
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	6,805,500	7,465,640	6,439,637	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,314	9,938	8,852	-11

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Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	184,092,774	191,192,911	225,370,120	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,719	64,921	79,404	22
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	13,584,647	11,822,068	13,680,172	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,340	6,516	6,941	7
Sauces				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,358	59,245	69,887	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,673	37,473	44,854	20
Soups				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	20,734,834	21,973,712	23,663,319	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,271	32,576	35,791	10
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	25,189,452	30,670,026	29,344,511	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,039	15,827	15,276	-3
Edible preparations, not specially provided for				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	453,034,279	512,592,689	472,734,900	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,198	323,418	315,607	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	865,595,665	720,689,606	765,783,834	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	416,336	436,213	475,525	9
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,255	1,198	1,394	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	201,490	200,198	227,248	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,746	16,605	18,284	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,910,072	2,638,731	2,706,526	3
Naval stores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,075	5,078	7,963	57
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,790	39,465	41,037	4
Miscellaneous vegetable products				

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Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Live animals, except birds and poultry		
Cattle	(04)	05
Swine		(02) (05)
Poultry and poultry meat		01
Feathers and downs	01 04	(01) (04)
Meat, except poultry meat		
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen		
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	01 04	01 04
Sausage	04	01 04
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	04	01 04 07 09
Fish, fresh or frozen		
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered		09
Fish, in airtight containers		(06) 08
Sardines	01 04	03 06 (08) 09 10
Tuna	(04)	
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring		
Shellfish	04	01 04
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk		09
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	06	
Butter		(01) 04 (07) 09
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	01 04 07	
Cheeses		03 06
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream	09	09
Ice cream	03 06	03 06 09
Eggs		
Hides and skins		
Cattle hides	(04) 07	
Leather		
Cattle hide upper leather	01 04	01 04 10
Furskins	01	01
Mink furskins	03 08	03 08
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers		
Live plants		
Seeds		
Grains		
Corn	(01) (04) 07	01 04
Rice (paddy and brown)	01 04	(01) (04) 09 10
Wheat	01 04	04 10
Milled grain products		
Milled rice	04	04
Milled wheat	01 04	
Malts and starches		01
Malts		01 04 09
Starches		01
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	04 (07)	

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific imports and exports gates which are currently used in the Commission's Trade-monitoring system.

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	04	(04)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(01) (07)	04
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated		
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)		
Mushrooms and truffles		04 09
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried		09 10
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved		
Almonds	03 06 (08) 09 10	
Filberts	03 06	(06)
Pistachio nuts	(03) (06) 09	06
Fruit, fresh		
Berries, fresh	03 06	
Cherries, fresh	03 06 09	03 06
Citrus fruit		
Fruit, dried		
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)		04
Olives	06	
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances	(04)	01 04 (07) 09
Sugar, sirups, and molasses		
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	(06)	06
Molasses		
Corn sweeteners	(03) (06)	03 06
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey		
Cocoa and confectionery		
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate		
Coffee		
Spices		
Fruit juices		
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages		03 09
Ale, porter, stout, and beer		03 06
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages		03 06
Distilled spirits		01
Tobacco and tobacco products		03 06
Cigarettes		03 06 (08) 09 10
Cigars		
Oilseeds		
Cottonseed	03 06	03 06 (08)
Flaxseed		(03) (06) 09
Soybeans	(03) (06)	
Sunflower seed	(06) 09	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases		
Corn oil	06 (08) 09	
Cottonseed oil	03 06 08 09 10	(03) (06)
Soybean oil	03 06 (08) 09 10	
Other vegetable oils		09
Animal and marine-animal oils	03 08	

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Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports		Exports
Shortening and cooking oils			
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum			06
Edible preparations			
Bakery products, except bread			
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance			
Cereal breakfast foods			
Chewing gum			
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes			
Sauces			
Soups			
Edible preparations, not specially provided for			
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor			
Naval stores	03	09	
Miscellaneous vegetable products			
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts	03	09	
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin			
Tonka and vanilla beans	06		
Miscellaneous vegetable products			

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Forest Products 1/

The U.S. balance of trade in the forest products sector showed a deficit of $5.3 billion for 1987, compared with a deficit of $5.6 billion in 1986 (table 6, fig.2). U.S. imports of these products totaled $14.7 billion in 1986, rising by about 14 percent to almost $16.8 billion in 1987. U.S. exports totaled $9.0 billion in 1986, increasing to $11.5 billion in 1987. Contributing to the decreased deficit in 1987 was a virtual across-the-board increase in exports of forest products.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. trade in forest products involves a large number of market and supplier countries, but the great bulk of trade involves only a handful of countries. In 1987, the leading U.S. export markets and major export product areas were Japan (receiving 25 percent of U.S. forest products exports, up from 23 percent in 1986)--logs, wood pulp, and lumber; the EC (22 percent in 1987)--wood pulp, lumber, printed matter, and plywood; and Canada (17 percent)--printed matter, fine papers, lumber, and industrial papers. In 1987, Canada was the primary source of U.S. forest products imports, accounting for 68 percent of such imports, representing a decline of 1 percent in import share but an increase of 13 percent in value compared with those in 1986. The chief articles imported from Canada were newsprint, wood pulp, and lumber. Other leading sources in 1987 included the EC (supplying 9 percent of such imports--primarily various printed material and miscellaneous books), and Taiwan (supplying 4 percent--primarily hardwood plywood and miscellaneous articles of wood).

U.S. exports of forest products to Japan increased by 35 percent, from $2.1 billion in 1986 to $2.9 billion in 1987. The United States is continuing to improve its access to Japanese markets. Recently, Japan changed its building codes to allow for three-storied wood frame houses, thereby increasing demand for wood products. Canada is also a major supplier of forest products to Japan, however, as in 1986, Canadian labor disputes in 1987 interrupted the flow of materials from that country to Japan, allowing greater U.S. penetration into the Japanese market. Additionally, the depreciation of the U.S. dollar versus both the Canadian dollar and the Japanese yen helped to make U.S. forest products more competitive than Canadian forest products in the Japanese market. Also, U.S. exporters were able to take advantage of increased restrictions on exports of raw materials from certain Southeast Asian countries to Japan.

U.S. imports of forest products from Canada increased from $10.1 billion in 1986 to $11.3 billion in 1987, or by 13 percent. About three-quarters of this increase is attributed to the value of Canadian pulp and newsprint imports, which increased by 17 percent. On a quantity basis, Canadian pulp and newsprint imports increased by 5 percent between 1986 and 1987.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated: Wood and wood products, pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed matter.

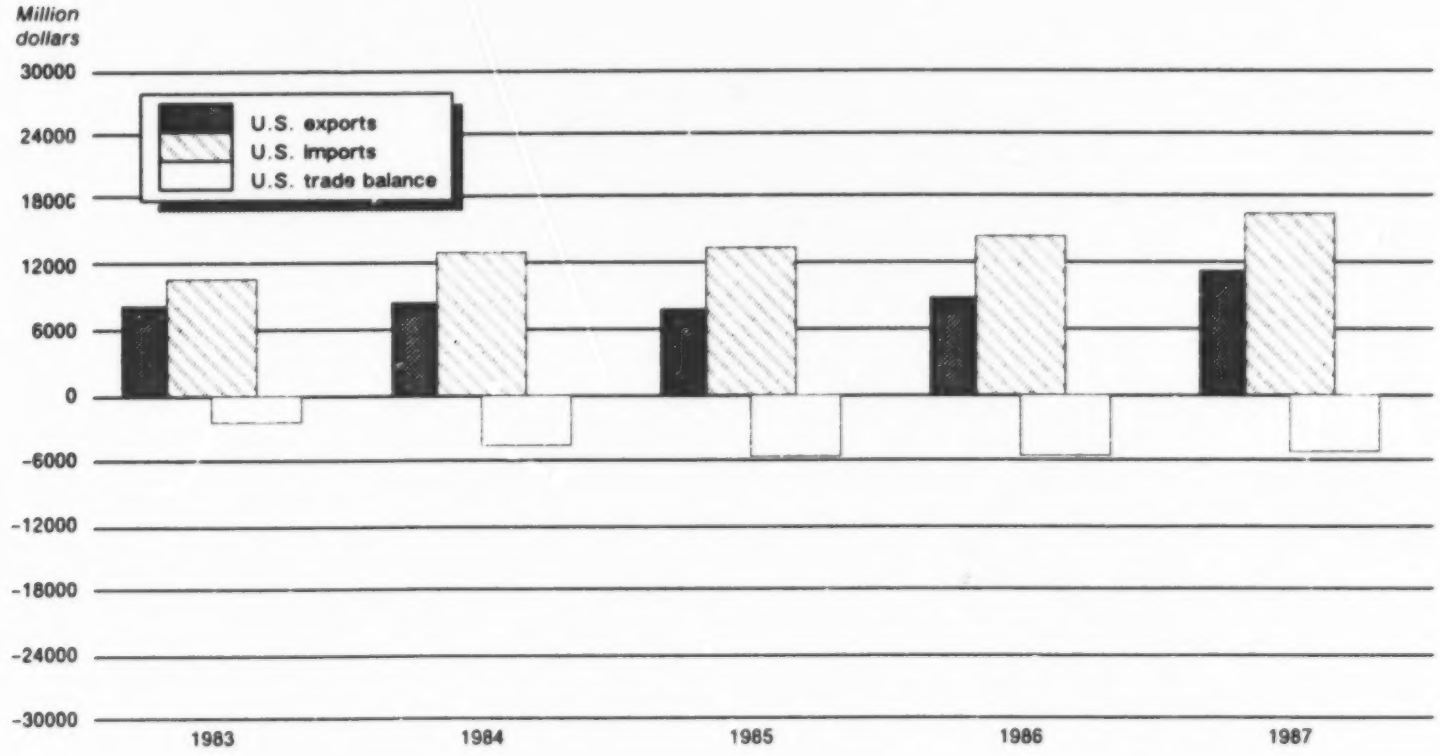
Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,514,956	1,526,771	1,916,844
Japan	1,732,969	2,118,974	2,863,251
EC	1,509,769	1,854,664	2,483,323
Brazil	42,429	48,526	56,804
Hong Kong	85,824	106,883	130,387
India	67,226	59,429	57,907
Korea	325,003	428,201	572,368
Mexico	561,680	579,352	765,565
Taiwan	194,223	296,269	358,160
OPEC	283,407	273,128	382,300
NMES	392,419	315,959	374,536
China	388,752	304,065	352,346
All other	1,249,670	1,414,713	1,533,716
Total	7,959,576	9,022,869	11,495,160
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	9,681,763	10,055,068	11,329,773
Japan	322,877	388,407	423,594
EC	1,069,005	1,243,266	1,440,930
Brazil	215,304	265,942	338,888
Hong Kong	104,749	134,257	166,854
India	7,306	6,053	5,309
Korea	76,172	62,256	93,414
Mexico	283,926	359,272	458,991
Taiwan	453,425	529,420	657,785
OPEC	252,463	333,381	420,642
NMES	99,563	106,782	136,437
China	84,535	88,112	117,567
All other	1,086,575	1,175,861	1,283,807
Total	13,653,129	14,659,966	16,756,424
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-8,166,807	-8,528,297	-9,412,929
Japan	1,410,092	1,730,567	2,439,656
EC	440,764	611,398	1,042,393
Brazil	-172,875	-217,416	-282,085
Hong Kong	-18,925	-27,374	-36,467
India	59,920	53,375	52,599
Korea	248,831	365,945	478,954
Mexico	277,754	220,081	306,574
Taiwan	-259,202	-233,151	-299,626
OPEC	30,944	-60,253	-38,342
NMES	292,856	209,177	238,099
China	304,217	215,953	234,779
All other	163,095	238,852	249,909
Total	-5,693,553	-5,637,097	-5,261,264

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 2
Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983-87



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Commodity analyses

Wood and wood products. 1/--U.S. imports of wood and wood products rose by 11 percent, and exports rose by 31 percent from 1986 to 1987. Imports rose from $5.4 billion in 1986 to $5.9 billion in 1987, and exports rose from $3.0 billion in 1986 to $4.0 billion in 1987. The sharp rise in exports helped to narrow the trade deficit in wood and wood products from $2.3 billion in 1986 to $2.0 billion in 1987.

The rise in imports resulted from the continued strong demand for building materials from the traditional source of demand, U.S. housing starts, and increased demand from the less traditional, but rapidly growing, source--the repair and remodeling market. U.S. private housing starts fell 10 percent, from 1.8 million units in 1986 to 1.6 million units in 1987, the lowest level since 1982. However, the market for single-family houses (which consume more wood products than other types of houses remained strong, falling just 3 percent from the 1986 level of 1.2 million units.

U.S. imports of most types of wood and wood products increased during 1986-87. Imports of lumber rose $193.6 million, or by 6 percent, to $3.3 billion. A surge in purchases of hardwood lumber from Brazil, up 116 percent in value and 93 percent in quantity, was spawned by demand from the U.S. repair and remodeling and furniture industries for mahogany lumber for fine woodworking. Increased consumer demand for wooden articles such as jewelry boxes and household utensils led to an increase in imports of miscellaneous articles of wood. Such imports rose 25 percent, from $772 million in 1986 to $963 million in 1987. Imports of plywood and building boards rose by $144 million, or by 15 percent, reaching $1.1 billion in 1987. Increased imports of lauan plywood from Indonesia accounted for much of the increase in imports of plywood and building boards. Imports of lauan plywood from Indonesia rose 9 percent in quantity and 30 percent in value from 1986 to 1987, amounting to $255 million in 1987. Such plywood is used extensively in the new construction and repair and remodeling industries. Largely as a result of the strong demand in the repair and remodeling industry, U.S. imports of millwork rose 23 percent, to $240 million in 1987. Imports of wood molding from Mexico increased by $11 million, or by 24 percent, partly as a result of lower labor costs in that country than in the United States.

The leading source for U.S. imports of wood and wood products was Canada, which supplied 65 percent of such imports in 1987, down from 69 percent in 1986. This decline reflects the declining import market share held by imports from Canada of lumber and plywood. Other leading sources of imports included Taiwan, with a 9 percent share, and Indonesia, with a 6 percent share.

1/ Included here are commodities classified in parts 1 and 2 of schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

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During 1986-87, substantial increases in U.S. exports occurred for most wood and wood products. Rough wood products rose 30 percent, reaching $1.9 billion in 1987--softwood log exports accounted for most of the increase, rising 34 percent to $1.6 billion; lumber, increased 36 percent, hitting $1.3 billion; millwork, up 60 percent, rose to $50 million; plywood, up 33 percent, increased to $454 million; and miscellaneous articles of wood, rose 10 percent, to $243 million. The increased exports reflect the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar with respect to the currencies of other major trading partners, but primarily Japan, during 1987. This decline, combined with declining supplies of tropical timbers in the world markets and increased demand for wood and wood products in Japan, helped to make U.S. exports of such products more appealing.

The primary market for U.S. exports of wood and wood products was Japan, which received 46 percent of such exports in 1987, up from 42 percent in 1986. U.S. exports to Japan were largely roughwood products, almost entirely logs, and lumber. Canada was the next leading market, receiving 12 percent of U.S. exports in 1987, down from 13 percent in 1986. The leading articles marketed to Canada were lumber, roughwood products, and plywood and building boards.

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252-1325

Pulp, paper, and printed material. 1/--The United States posted a trade deficit of $3.3 billion in pulp, paper, and printed material in 1987. This is the same deficit that was posted during 1986 and 1985. The 1987 deficit is composed of $10.8 billion in imports and $7.5 billion in exports. Furthermore, U.S. imports increased by 16 percent and U.S. exports increased by 26 percent over the level of such exports posted in 1986.

Canada accounted for 69 percent of all U.S. imports in pulp, paper, and printed material during 1987. Japan, the United Kingdom, Finland, and West Germany each accounted for between 3 percent and 4 percent ($300 million to $400 million) of U.S. imports during 1987. There was no significant change in the portion of U.S. imports supplied by these five largest suppliers between 1986 and 1987.

U.S. imports of pulp increased by 8 percent in quantity, from 4.8 million tons, valued at $1.6 billion, in 1986 to 5.2 million tons, valued at $2.1 billion, in 1987. Canada supplied about 88 percent of U.S. pulp imports during both 1986 (4.2 million tons) and 1987 (4.5 million tons). The unit value of chemical pulps imported from Canada increased by 22 percent from $352 per ton in 1986 to $429 per ton in 1987. U.S. imports of newsprint increased by 5 percent in quantity, from 8.6 million tons, valued at $3.7 billion, in 1986 to 9.0 million tons, valued at $4.1 billion, in 1987. Canada supplied about 96 percent of all U.S. newsprint imports during both years. The unit value of newsprint imports from Canada increased by 7 percent, from $431 per ton in 1986 to $461 per ton in 1987.

1/ Included here are commodities classified in parts 3, 4, and 5 of schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated

U.S. imports of uncoated groundwood printing papers increased by 23 percent, from 1.0 million tons, valued at $530 million, in 1986 to 1.3 million tons, valued at $651 million, in 1987. This increase was spurred by a strong domestic demand for Sunday magazines, preprinted inserts, catalogs, directories, and forms. Canada and Finland, respectively, supplied 55 percent and 31 percent, by quantity, of uncoated groundwood printing paper imports during both 1986 and 1987. U.S. imports of printed material, excluding miscellaneous books, increased by 8 percent, by value, from $709 million in 1986 to $766 million in 1987. Canada supplied slightly over 40 percent of these imports during both 1986 and 1987.

U.S. export markets for pulp, paper, and printed material are much more widely distributed than U.S. import sources. The leading six U.S. export markets, Canada, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom, South Korea, and West Germany accounted for 19 percent, 14 percent, 9 percent, 6 percent, 5 percent, and 5 percent, respectively, of U.S. exports during 1987. There was little change in these percentage relationships between 1986 and 1987. Printed material exports to Canada and the United Kingdom accounted for 50 percent and 37 percent, respectively, of all the pulp, paper, and printed material exported to those two countries.

U.S. exports of pulp increased by 9 percent, from 4.6 million tons, valued at $1.7 billion, in 1986 to 5.0 million tons, valued at $2.3 billion, in 1987. Japan, West Germany, South Korea, and Mexico accounted for 20 percent, 10 percent, 8 percent, and 8 percent, by quantity, of all U.S. pulp exports in 1987. There was no change in the ranking of these major U.S. pulp export markets between 1986 and 1987. The average unit value of all U.S. pulp exports increased by 23 percent (nearly the same percentage as that for U.S. imports) from $376 per ton in 1986 to $464 per ton in 1987. U.S. exports of waste paper, which like pulp is an input into the papermaking process, increased by 5 percent, from 4.2 million tons, valued at $411 million, in 1986 to 4.4 million tons, valued at $553 million, in 1987. On the basis of quantity South Korea, Taiwan, Mexico, and Japan accounted for 21 percent, 20 percent, 18 percent, and 15 percent, respectively, of U.S. waste paper exports in 1987. The average unit value for all grades of waste paper increased by 28 percent, from $98 per ton in 1986 to $125 per ton in 1987.

U.S. exports of unbleached kraft linerboard, the facing material for corrugated shipping containers, increased by 7 percent, from 2.0 million tons, valued at $584 million, in 1986 to 2.2 million tons, valued at $763 million, in 1987. U.S. exports of unbleached kraft linerboard to China increased by 55 percent, from 182,364 tons, valued at $49 million, in 1986 to 282,374 tons, valued at $94 million, in 1987. U.S. exports of unbleached kraft linerboard to the United Kingdom, a traditionally large and less volatile export market than China, increased by 6 percent, from 197,813 tons, valued at $54 million, in 1986 to 209,530 tons, valued at $73 million, in 1987. The unit value of unbleached kraft linerboard exports to all markets increased by 22 percent, from $286 per ton in 1986 to $349 per ton in 1987.

Other areas that posted high levels of U.S. exports include paperboard boxes and milk carton stock. U.S. exports of milk carton stock have climbed steadily since 1984, reaching 451,422 tons, valued at $290 million, in 1987. This is a 10-percent increase in tonnage over the level exported in 1986. Japan was the recipient of 41 percent of U.S. milk carton exports during both 1986 and 1987. U.S. exports of all types of paperboard boxes increased by 23 percent in tonnage and value, reaching 206,244 tons, valued at $167 million, in 1987. As expected, with such low-valued, bulky items as boxes, U.S.-border trade dominated the exports. Canada and Mexico received 53 percent and 20 percent, respectively, by tonnage of U.S. paperboard box exports during 1987.

R. K. Rhodes
252-1322

Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Rough wood products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	301,631	290,855	292,143	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,478,990	1,447,906	1,879,584	30
Logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	99,234	78,487	82,504	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,627	11,272	22,308	98
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,843,167	3,627,371	4,108,439	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,260,282	1,226,634	1,644,308	34
Softwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	70,842	52,129	68,661	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,853	7,219	19,039	164
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,731,971	3,488,488	3,959,141	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,169,133	1,129,369	1,526,032	35
Hardwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	28,392	26,358	13,843	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,774	4,053	3,269	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	111,196	138,883	149,298	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,149	97,264	118,276	22
Lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	14,876,676	14,491,513	15,067,092	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,074,333	3,134,432	3,328,082	6
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,912,325	2,403,558	3,238,700	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	750,586	987,980	1,343,342	36
Softwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	14,287,500	13,905,309	14,251,053	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,769,029	2,834,479	2,841,813	0
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,509,639	1,870,844	2,454,955	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	494,168	641,374	853,142	33

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hardwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	324,690	308,424	464,961	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	153,612	140,074	236,090	69
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	374,193	500,211	728,448	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	248,192	337,947	475,762	41
Millwork				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,689	195,546	239,813	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,096	31,121	49,671	60
Miscellaneous wood manufactures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	682,851	771,625	963,259	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	169,351	220,593	242,542	10
Prefabricated buildings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,769	27,693	34,727	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,596	86,263	85,980	0
Plywood and building boards				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	879,716	973,880	1,118,043	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,523	340,502	453,584	33
Hardwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	542,552	598,698	740,010	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,711	95,119	126,462	33
Softwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,917	50,047	56,765	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,361	148,015	197,266	33
Particle board				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	1,020	1,103	1,054	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	141,702	136,639	150,078	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	118	171	226	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,168	34,365	53,877	57

Table 7.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wood pulp				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,465	4,581	4,962	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,520,906	1,601,378	2,068,789	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,898	4,615	5,049	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,424,510	1,734,965	2,341,570	35
Waste paper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	150	190	191	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,264	29,059	38,385	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,957	4,197	4,418	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,257	411,076	552,961	35
Building papers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	361,578	397,521	395,475	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,266	58,762	56,220	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,642	33,100	39,878	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,490	11,400	16,189	42
Industrial paperboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	328,481	447,010	549,862	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,436	80,878	110,622	37
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,327,385	6,489,452	6,932,184	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	959,571	1,160,937	1,443,071	24
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	101,949	156,125	161,864	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,848	25,596	29,329	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,631,059	4,383,027	4,601,705	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	485,218	640,984	815,800	27
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,111,094	5,303,155	6,065,038	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	521,835	570,234	684,751	20

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Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Newsprint				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8,471	8,587	8,975	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,633,347	3,682,351	4,116,485	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	314	392	339	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	131,379	194,549	210,093	8
Wallpaper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	74,452	98,946	111,790	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,240	198,654	247,979	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,769	3,572	4,891	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,935	8,178	11,285	38
Albums				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	53,081	43,398	42,898	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,603	51,894	49,092	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	1,860	1,964	6,222	217
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,293	2,330	3,942	69
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	673,944	824,069	987,665	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	739,530	751,532	904,049	20
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	58,068	69,078	80,345	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,703	78,982	94,998	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	274,489	321,790	412,488	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,923	130,577	166,807	28
Miscellaneous books				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	539,192	603,507	599,386	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	551,153	686,870	721,915	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	217,572	219,262	258,657	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	576,779	591,574	723,015	22

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Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Printed matter				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	562,836	709,450	766,444	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	707,046	763,035	860,816	13
Newspapers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,178	95,628	115,021	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,062	19,894	19,219	-3
Periodicals				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,947	111,081	106,699	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	372,471	380,460	445,541	17
Decalcomanias				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	452	376	378	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,370	7,440	8,270	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,220	922	982	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,815	6,030	6,484	8

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Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports		
Rough wood products			01		
Logs	01	07	01	04	
Softwood logs					
Hardwood logs					
Lumber			01	04	
Softwood lumber			01	04	
Hardwood lumber	01	04	01	04	
Millwork	01		01		
Miscellaneous wood manufactures	01				
Prefabricated buildings	01		09		
Plywood and building boards			01		
Hardwood veneer and plywood	01		01		
Softwood veneer and plywood			01		
Particle board			01	04	
Wood pulp	01		01	07	
Waste paper	01	07	01	07	
Building papers			01	04	07
Industrial paperboard	01	04	01		
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)			01	07	
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)			01		
Newsprint			(04)	07	
Wallpaper	01	04	01	04	
Albums			01	04	(07)
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	01		01		
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	01	04	01	04	
Miscellaneous books			01	04	
Printed matter					
Newspapers	01	07			
Periodicals			04		
Decalcomanias					

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's Trade-monitoring system.

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Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in textiles (including fibers) and apparel continued to widen in 1987, reaching $20.7 billion, 13 percent greater than the 1986 deficit. The increase in imports of $4.0 billion, or 17 percent, to $27.2 billion was only partially offset by an increase in exports of $1.6 billion, or 32 percent, to $6.6 billion (table 9, fig. 3). In contrast to the increase in value, the quantity of imports of textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, which account for approximately 95 percent of the total of such imports, increased by only 2 percent to 13.1 billion equivalent square yards. 2/

Apparel accounted for 80 percent of the increase in imports, rising by 30 percent to $20.3 billion. Imports of fibers and textile mill products were up by 13 percent to $6.9 billion. The increase in exports primarily resulted from increased shipments of raw cotton, which rose by $0.9 billion to $1.6 billion. Apparel exports increased by $265 million; however, approximately one-half of this increase is believed to be apparel parts shipped to Mexico and Caribbean Basin countries for assembly and subsequent return to the United States as finished apparel.

U.S. bilateral trade

The largest foreign suppliers of textiles and apparel continued to be Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea (the Big Three), and China, which together accounted for about one-half of such imports in terms of quantity. U.S. imports from the Big Three declined by 5 percent from the previous year in terms of quantity, but rose by 13 percent in terms of value. The Big Three have shifted towards higher value-added goods to better compete against lower wage, lesser developed countries, and to maximize export revenue within their U.S. quota constraints, which average about 1-percent annual growth in terms of quantity.

Chinese exports of textiles and apparel to the United States increased by 3 percent in terms of value in 1987, but decreased in terms of quantity by 3 percent. In 1987, the United States placed embargoes on imports from China in 40 categories in which the quota level had been exceeded; these accounted for roughly two-thirds of all U.S. embargoes and contributed to the slight decline in imports from China during the period. In spite of this, China supplanted Taiwan as the largest foreign supplier of textiles and apparel to the United States in terms of quantity.

1/ Footwear is discussed at the end of this section. Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (Textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12 (C(pt.)), 12 (D(pt.)), and 13 (B) of Schedule 7 (Specified products: miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

2/ Quantity data exclude fibers and products of silk blends, ramie, linen, and other minor vegetable fibers. These latter products were included in the product coverage of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) with the August 1986 extension of the MFA. In 1987, imports of these newly included products amounted to $1.6 billion, or 6 percent of the sector's total imports.

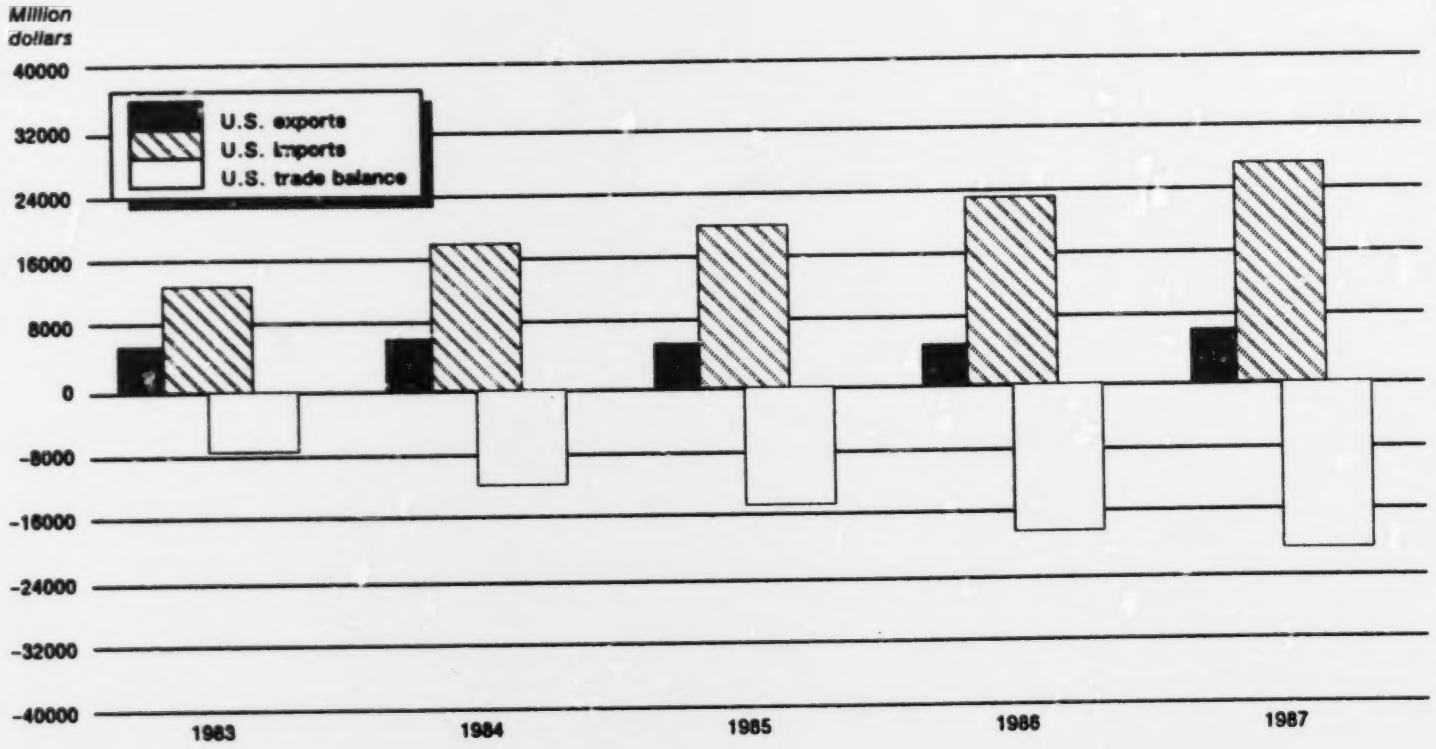
Table 9--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	676,113	606,952	748,002
Japan	522,737	428,920	702,962
EC	995,838	1,115,628	1,469,446
Brazil	17,427	26,438	32,201
Hong Kong	78,181	66,540	106,289
India	19,868	14,636	11,757
Korea	422,103	241,467	438,069
Mexico	359,917	420,730	539,287
Taiwan	190,073	97,895	198,678
OPEC	398,562	355,055	412,066
NMES	345,120	127,845	140,747
China	261,530	116,742	116,503
All other	1,482,534	1,477,482	1,766,080
Total	5,508,473	4,979,587	6,565,584
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	406,296	484,922	614,906
Japan	1,218,761	1,348,858	1,159,131
EC	2,670,488	3,034,625	3,434,710
Brazil	258,571	243,848	297,420
Hong Kong	3,484,546	3,595,516	4,061,882
India	515,322	569,001	734,971
Korea	2,544,762	2,858,502	3,407,808
Mexico	396,228	505,309	622,819
Taiwan	2,645,066	3,026,158	3,410,369
OPEC	291,857	379,114	562,601
NMES	1,570,134	2,369,930	2,861,315
China	1,400,761	2,184,340	2,616,128
All other	4,121,125	4,812,911	6,061,248
Total	20,123,157	23,228,692	27,229,182
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	269,818	122,030	133,096
Japan	-696,024	-919,938	-456,169
EC	-1,674,650	-1,918,997	-1,965,264
Brazil	-241,144	-217,410	-265,218
Hong Kong	-3,406,366	-3,528,976	-3,955,593
India	-495,454	-554,364	-723,214
Korea	-2,122,659	-2,617,035	-2,969,739
Mexico	-36,312	-84,579	-83,532
Taiwan	-2,454,994	-2,928,263	-3,211,692
OPEC	106,705	-24,059	-150,535
NMES	-1,225,013	-2,242,086	-2,720,569
China	-1,139,231	-2,067,598	-2,499,625
All other	-2,638,591	-3,335,429	-4,295,169
Total	-14,614,684	-18,249,106	-20,663,597

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 3
Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983–87



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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China, which is a relatively newer entrant into the U.S. market than the Big Three, ships goods that generally have significantly lower unit values. The average unit value of imports (i.e., customs value per equivalent square yard) from China in 1987 was about 46 percent lower than for the Big Three for manmade-fiber products and 48 percent lower for cotton goods. As a result, although China is the leading U.S. supplier in terms of quantity, it trails both the Big Three and the European Community (EC) in terms of value.

In February 1988, the United States and China signed a new textile and apparel trade agreement under the provisions of the MFA to replace the one that expired on December 31, 1987. The new agreement limits average annual growth of Chinese exports of textiles and apparel to the United States, in terms of quantity, to 3.3 percent through 1991. During 1983-86, the average annual increase in the quantity of imports of these goods from China was about 27 percent.

During 1987, U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from the EC increased by 13 percent in terms of value from those in 1986 to $3.4 billion, but decreased by about 11 percent in terms of quantity. (Imports from the EC are not subject to quotas.) This occurred concurrently with the decline in the value of the dollar against the major European currencies. A similar phenomenon occurred in trade with Japan in which the yen also appreciated significantly against the dollar.

The largest market for U.S. exports of textiles and apparel in 1987 continued to be the EC, which retained its 22-percent share of U.S. textile and apparel exports. Exports to the EC rose by 31 percent to $1.5 billion. Increases occurred in almost all major markets, with exports to Taiwan, Korea, Japan, and Hong Kong posting the largest gains in terms of value, with increases of at least 60 percent each, after a down year in 1986. Compared with 1985, these increases were much smaller, with exports to Taiwan rising by 5 percent; Korea, 4 percent; Japan, 34 percent; and Hong Kong, 36 percent, over the 2-year period.

Commodity analyses

Fibers.--The U.S. trade surplus in fibers increased by 84 percent during 1987 to $1.9 billion. A modest increase in imports of $77 million to $544 million was offset by an increase in exports of $967 million to $2.5 billion. The primary source of the increase in imports was in wool and fine animal hair, which increased by 33 percent to $220 million in 1987. Most of this growth was accounted for by increases of at least 50 percent in prices of the medium and finer wool grades that represent over 75 percent of U.S. raw wool imports. The increase in prices was largely the result of larger than usual wool purchases by China, the Soviet bloc countries, and Japan, as well as increased consumption by U.S. mills. A substantial increase in exports of cotton accounted for most of the increase in exports. Imports of manmade fibers increased by 5 percent to $252 million and exports increased by 26 percent to $534 million, resulting in an increase in that industry's trade surplus.

In 1987, U.S. exports of cotton doubled from those in 1986 to 6 million bales, valued at $1.6 billion, slightly above the 5.8 million bale average for 1980-87. The increase reflected the trend that began during the second half of 1986. During the first half of 1986, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton loan program resulted in U.S. cotton being priced as much as 18 cents per pound higher than the world price, resulting in a sharp decline in U.S. cotton exports. A new pricing program that became effective August 1, 1986, allowed U.S. cotton to be sold at prices comparable with world prices. This, coupled with strong worldwide demand for cotton, allowed U.S. exports of cotton to return to a more typical volume.

In 1987, cotton exports increased substantially to all major markets, particularly major textile and apparel exporting countries. Shipments to Japan, the largest market in recent years, rose by 73 percent to $414 million, those to Korea rose by 103 percent to $314 million, and those to Taiwan rose by 264 percent to $138 million. The larger increase in exports to Taiwan reflected that 1986 exports to Taiwan dropped considerably more than exports to the other markets, and the increase in 1987 shows a return to slightly above the $117 million shipped there in 1985. Substantial growth also occurred in cotton exports to West Germany and Italy, Europe's largest textile exporters, with shipments to those two markets more than doubling to a combined $186 million.

M.E.S. Enfield
252-1455

Broadwoven fabrics.--Imports of broadwoven fabrics, the largest textile import category, increased by 13 percent, or by $325 million, to a record $2,759 million in 1987 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986. However, the quantity of these imports rose by only 3 percent as the unit value of imports increased by 9 percent, from 75 cents per square yard to 82 cents per square yard. U.S. exports of broadwoven fabrics increased by 10 percent to $804 million. The trade deficit in broadwoven fabrics continued to increase, rising from $1,703 million in 1986 to $1,955 million in 1987.

The quantity imported from each of the six leading suppliers decreased in 1987 but the value of imports from four of these sources increased. India, the seventh largest supplier in terms of value in 1987, had the largest increase of any source in both quantity and value and emerged as the largest supplier in terms of quantity. India has traditionally supplied large quantities of fabrics of vegetable fibers such as jute but the increase in imports from India in 1987 was almost entirely in cotton broadwoven fabrics, which more than doubled to $81 million in 1987. Total imports of broadwoven fabrics from India rose 30 percent in quantity, to 370 million square yards, and 63 percent in value, to $123 million. The increase was especially large in cotton duck, which rose from $5.6 million in 1986 to $19.4 million in 1987, and in sateens or twills, which rose from $1.3 million to $18.7 million.

Imports from Japan, the largest supplier in terms of value, accounting for 18 percent of the value and 9 percent of the quantity of total imports in 1987, declined 26 percent in quantity and 14 percent in value to 318 million square yards, valued at $497 million. Most of the decline occurred in manmade-fiber fabrics. Imports from Italy, a leading supplier of wool and

wool blend fabrics and the second largest supplier overall in terms of value (12 percent of the total), increased its value of shipments nearly 9 percent, despite a drop of 17 percent in the quantity shipped. The unit value of imports from Italy reached $3.18 per square yard in 1987, up from $2.43 in 1986 and an average of $2.00 during 1983-85. Imports from the other three major European suppliers--the United Kingdom, West Germany, and France--rose in both quantity and value, reaching a combined total of $279 million and maintaining their share of total U.S. fabric imports at about 10 percent.

Major supplying countries in East Asia, other than Japan, were Korea, China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The value of imports from Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong increased despite a decrease in quantity shipped; imports from China declined slightly in value accompanied by a substantial decline in quantity. Their combined share of U.S. imports declined from 30 percent to 28 percent. China slipped from the largest to the second largest supplier in 1987 in terms of quantity with a 20-percent decline in yardage. The unit value of imports from China increased to a 5-year high in 1987 but continued to be the second lowest after India.

Imports from secondary or smaller suppliers increased 47 percent to $737 million in 1987, reflecting a wider dispersion of U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics among source countries. The U.S.S.R. shipped a substantial quantity of fabrics to the United States for the first time in 1987 and in December it signed a bilateral textile agreement with the United States.

Overall, U.S. imports of cotton, wool, and silk broadwoven fabrics increased in 1987 and imports of manmade-fiber fabrics decreased, resulting partly from an increase in demand for natural fibers and the decreased price competitiveness of Japan, the major supplier of manmade-fiber fabrics. The unit value of manmade-fiber fabrics imported from Japan increased 20 percent from December 1986 to December 1987 but the U.S. Producer Price Index for these fabrics increased only 6 percent during the same period. Cotton fabric imports increased 31 percent to $1.3 billion, wool fabrics increased 14 percent to $199 million, and silk fabrics increased 16 percent to $231 million; imports of manmade-fiber fabrics decreased 6 percent to $874 million. Imports of broadwoven fabrics of all fibers, totaling about 3.4 billion square yards, were equal to about 20 percent of U.S. production, which reached 16.6 billion square yards in 1987, up from 15.7 billion in 1986. About 60 percent of these imports of broadwoven fabrics (cotton, wool, and manmade fiber) were covered by restraints under the MFA.

In contrast to imports, exports of cotton fabrics declined by 3 percent in value and exports of manmade-fiber fabrics increased 19 percent, together accounting for 94 percent of total broadwoven fabric exports. The value of U.S. exports of manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics increased to all 10 of the leading markets, except the Dominican Republic where shipments declined 28 percent to $16 million. Among the leading markets, the largest value increase was in exports to Mexico, up $18 million to $93 million. The largest percentage increase in exports of these fabrics was to China, up 110 percent to $24 million. In the case of exports to both Mexico and China, the increase was nearly all in fabrics wholly of continuous noncellulosic manmade fibers.

Joe Williams
252-1459

Textile furnishings.--U.S. imports of furnishings during 1987 increased by $142 million, or 11 percent, over those in 1986 to $1.4 billion. These furnishings accounted for 20 percent of total imports of textile mill products. Floor coverings, the largest product group, accounted for 49 percent of imports, towels accounted for 17 percent, and bedding accounted for 14 percent of total imports. Sectors showing the greatest growth were floor coverings, up $74 million; miscellaneous furnishings, up $31 million; and towels and washcloths, up $22 million. Although India is the largest source of floor coverings, U.S. imports in 1987 from Iran, the second largest supplier, increased 57 percent in quantity to 8.8 million square yards and 73 percent in value to $89.8 million. Virtually all of the floor coverings from Iran are hand-knotted rugs considered to be the finest in the world. According to industry sources, this rise in imports is due to the increasing number of customers who appreciate fine rugs and consider them as status symbols.

Prior to 1985, import quotas had not been established for many home furnishings because of the generally low level of imports. In addition, many of these products, such as oriental carpets, other handmade floor coverings, tapestries, and handmade lace goods, are not commercially made in the United States. It is estimated that in 1987, 27 percent of the furnishings, in terms of quantity, were under quota compared with at least 41 percent for all textile mill products. However, significant increases in imports have resulted in import controls on certain products, such as sheets, pillowcases, and towels. The import penetration level for sheets and pillowcases in the early 1980's was less than 1 percent, and increased to 7 percent in 1986. Imports of towels increased from 7 percent of U.S. towel consumption in 1980 to 16 percent in 1986.

The major suppliers of furnishings were China, India, and Pakistan, countries with which the United States has bilateral agreements under the MFA, and which accounted for 38 percent of U.S. imports during 1987. In addition, the EC countries accounted for 23 percent of total imports. China, the largest supplier since 1980, accounted for $275 million, or 20 percent, of U.S. imports during 1987. China displaced India as the largest supplier in 1980, the same year the United States granted China most-favored-nation tariff treatment, which resulted in a significantly lower rates of duty. In 1987, China was the largest supplier of curtains and draperies, tablecloths and napkins, handmade lace products, towels, and miscellaneous furnishings, and the second largest supplier of sheets and pillowcases, blankets, bedspreads, comforters, quilts, and shop towels. India has remained the second largest supplier, and accounted for 11 percent of total imports in 1987.

Marilyn Borsari
252-1465

Apparel.-- The U.S. trade deficit in apparel widened further in 1987, increasing by $2.9 billion, or 18 percent, over that in 1986 to $19.2 billion. Imports continued to increase by $3.2 billion, or 19 percent, to $20.3 billion. In terms of quantity, imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber apparel, accounting for about 90 percent of total apparel imports in 1987, rose by only 4 percent to 6.1 billion SYE's. Exports of all apparel rose for the second successive year, rising by 30 percent to $1.1 billion, the highest

level since 1981. However, a major part of the export growth occurred in shipments of garment parts to Mexico and the Caribbean Basin, where they are assembled for return to the United States as finished garments.

Nearly 80 percent of the imports in 1987 came from Asia, particularly the Big Three and China. Imports from the Big Three increased by 15 percent, in terms of value, to $9.7 billion, but declined by almost 4 percent, in terms of the quantity of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber apparel, to 2.5 billion SYE's. Their share of total imports continued to decline, from 49 percent in 1986 to just under 48 percent in 1987, in terms of value, and from 47 to 42 percent, in terms of quantity, as imports from other smaller, primarily low-cost suppliers increased at a higher rate. Under textile and apparel trade agreements negotiated with the Big Three in 1986, the quantity of apparel and textile shipments from them is limited to average annual growth rate of 1 percent.

Imports from China, the fourth largest supplier, rose by 18 percent to nearly $2 billion, or 10 percent of total imports, unchanged from the level a year earlier. In terms of quantity, imports rose by 11 percent to 924 million SYE's, or 14 percent of total imports compared with 13 percent in 1986. Imports from China diverged widely during 1987, increasing in value by 71 percent during January-June but decreasing by 20 percent during July-December. This is partly attributable to importers' efforts to enter the goods as early as possible in the year to avoid the yearend embargoes that are being placed on China's apparel items when the quotas are filled. In 1987, embargoes were placed on imports from China in 34 apparel categories, compared with 7 for all other countries. The growth in imports from China will be further curtailed during the next 4 years as a result of the new textile and apparel trade agreement with China, effective January 1, 1988, which limits quota growth to an average of 3.3 percent annually.

Significant shifts in trade occurred with the EC, brought about largely by changes in exchange rates that had the effect of making its products more expensive in the U.S. market. Imports from the EC, after growing by an average annual rate of 45 percent in value during 1983-86, increased by only 3 percent in 1987 to $1.7 billion. In terms of quantity, however, imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber apparel from the EC declined by 10 percent to 176 million SYE's. Imports from Italy, the largest EC supplier accounting for one-half of the EC shipments, rose by 3 percent in value, following average annual growth of 47 percent during 1983-86. In terms of quantity, they declined by 18 percent. This slowdown was largely the result of a 41-percent decline in the real exchange rate of the dollar against the lira between February 1985 and October 1987.

The tight quotas on shipments from the Big Three, China, and also Japan, which had been a major supplier whose shipments are limited to average annual quota growth of 1 percent, coupled with the unfavorable exchange rates for the EC, have created increased opportunities for a number of smaller suppliers, particularly those in Asia, to expand their shipments to the U.S. market. Imports from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), countries of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, rose by 31 percent to $2.1 billion, increasing their share of total imports from 9.3 percent in 1986 to 10.2 percent in 1987. Significant increases were also recorded in imports from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Macao,

which increased by a combined 40 percent to $1.5 billion, with shipments from Bangladesh showing the greatest growth at 77 percent. As a result, their combined share of apparel imports increased by slightly more than 1 percentage point to 7.4 percent.

Imports from the Caribbean Basin also continued their rapid growth, increasing by 39 percent to $1.1 billion in 1987. Approximately 78 percent of these imports consisted of garments assembled there from U.S.-fabricated components and entered under U.S. tariff provision 807.00. This is down significantly from 83 percent in 1986 and more than 90 percent as recently as 1983. Although non-807.00 imports from the Caribbean Basin are relatively small, totaling $240 million in 1987, they rose at a higher rate (80 percent) than 807.00 imports (31 percent) that year. Trade sources attribute the growth in non-807.00 imports to growing investment in the apparel industry there by major Asian producers, whose growth potential in the U.S. market has been limited by tight U.S. quotas. Consequently, and because of relatively few binding quotas in place, both 807.00 and non-807.00 imports from the Caribbean Basin are expected to continue growing significantly. Moreover, the four largest Caribbean suppliers, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Haiti, which together accounted for 81 percent of total apparel imports from Caribbean countries in 1987, have entered into bilateral agreements with the United States under the Administration's "special access program," which guarantees them and other eligible Caribbean countries greater access to the U.S. market for their products assembled with fabric that has been both produced and cut in the United States. In 1987, the first full year of operation of the special access program (often referred to as 807-A), imports of apparel totaled almost $79 million, three-fourths of which, or just under $60 million, came from Jamaica.

A somewhat similar "special regime" has recently been created with Mexico, the largest supplier of apparel under the 807.00 provision, and which will affect trade in categories accounting for about 83 percent of its apparel shipments (based on 1987 trade). Under the new 4-year bilateral textile and apparel agreement that went into effect on January 1, 1988, Mexico would be granted greater access to the U.S. market for specified apparel items assembled with U.S.-produced and U.S.-cut fabric. Total imports of apparel from Mexico in 1987 increased by 35 percent over those in 1986 to $432 million, 83 percent of which entered under the 807.00 provision.

Sundar Shetty
252-1457

Knit shirts and blouses.--U.S. imports of knit shirts (including knit blouses and sweatshirts) increased by 15 percent in quantity and 40 percent in value during 1987 to 69.3 million dozen, valued at $3.2 billion, a significant slowdown in import growth from the 35 percent gain in quantity and 48 percent increase in value experienced during the previous year. Imports from the Big Three, which together accounted for 37 percent of the imports, decreased by 7 percent during 1987 to 25.5 million dozen ($1.6 billion) partly because of new, more restrictive bilateral agreements with the United States. This represented the first import decline from the Big Three since the decrease of 11 percent in 1984 when women's sweaters experienced a surge in popularity as alternative garments to sweatshirts and other knit shirts. Imports from

Singapore declined by 8 percent to 4.5 million dozen ($183 million) and knit shirt imports from China, embargoed for part of the year because of overshipments, declined by 13 percent to 4.2 million dozen ($172 million). In contrast, imports of knit shirts from the newer, smaller suppliers such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, increased substantially. Imports from Bangladesh rose by more than 500 percent to 2.8 million dozen ($67 million) and those from Sri Lanka increased by 32 percent to 1.8 million dozen ($61 million).

Knit shirt imports of cotton, the largest product area and the only major product area to show increases, rose by 35 percent during 1987 to 37.9 million dozen ($1.7 billion) primarily because of the continuing interest in cotton sweatshirts, particularly those for women and juniors, at the retail level. Imports of manmade-fiber knit shirts, also a large product area, declined by 3 percent to 30.5 million dozen ($1.4 billion) and those of wool declined by 12 percent to 738,000 dozen ($92.9 million). Imports of silk, linen, and ramie knit shirts, which account for less than 1 percent of the trade, rose by 27 percent to 171,000 dozen ($17.7 million).

Over 90 percent of the manmade-fiber knit shirts and approximately 80 percent of both the wool and cotton knit shirts for men imported during 1987 were subject to some form of import restraint. In contrast, only 58 percent of the cotton shirts for women were subject to restraints. For the Big Three suppliers, import quotas for almost all cotton and manmade-fiber knit shirts were filled during 1987. Import quotas for wool shirts from the Big Three were 75 to 82 percent filled for the year. The quota for women's manmade-fiber shirts from Taiwan was only 41 percent filled under a newly signed agreement that more than doubled the allotment for this particular quota category.

Peggy J. MacKnight
252-1468

Skirts.--U.S. imports of skirts in 1987 increased by 40 percent, in terms of quantity, and by 52 percent, in terms of value, or by $314 million, over those in 1986 to 9.7 million dozen, valued at $915 million. One-fourth of the imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber skirts, accounting for 90 percent of total imports in 1987, were covered by some type of quota. Although skirts of silk blends, linen, and ramie are now covered by the MFA, none were covered by specific limits in 1987. Quotas significantly influenced the pattern of trade with several major suppliers. Imports from Hong Kong, the largest supplier in terms of value for at least the last 5 years and now the largest in terms of quantity after displacing Taiwan, rose by 26 percent to 1.1 million dozen ($160 million). The increase, partly reflecting the resurgence in popularity of mini-skirts and an increase in demand for separates, occurred almost entirely in the quota-free and miscellaneous vegetable-fiber skirts, which together rose by 152 percent to 411,000 dozen ($68 million). By contrast, imports from Hong Kong covered by quotas, limited to 1 percent average annual growth, declined by a combined 2 percent to 714,000 dozen ($92 million). Nevertheless, Hong Kong filled all its skirt quotas for 1987.

Probably the greatest quota-related shift in trade occurred with China, whose shipments in 1987 declined by 42 percent from those in 1986 to 499,000 dozen ($44 million). The decline resulted from shipments that were embargoed by the United States in 1986 being released in 1987 and charged against

the 1987 quotas. Consequently, this limited the amount of 1987 shipments that could be shipped from China. Nevertheless, China filled its skirt quotas and became subject to embargoes when it overshipped its quotas. Similarly, Taiwan, the second largest supplier in 1987, also filled its skirt quotas, limited to 1-percent average annual growth. Its shipments that year fell by 1 percent from those in 1986 to 944,000 dozen ($98 million); only a negligible part of its shipments consisted of the quota-free skirts.

Offsetting the decline in shipments of skirts covered by quotas from these major suppliers were significant increases in imports from Korea, India, Italy, and a number of smaller suppliers. Imports from Korea in 1987 rose by 26 percent over those in 1986 to 382,000 dozen ($58 million). Korea filled most of its quotas, also subject to 1-percent average annual growth. Most of the increase, like Hong Kong, occurred in the quota-free category. Imports from India, the third largest supplier in terms of quantity, climbed by 30 percent to 719,000 dozen ($47 million); its quotas for cotton and manmade-fiber skirts were virtually filled. Imports of skirts from Italy, the third leading supplier in terms of value, rose by 57 percent to 318,000 dozen ($62 million). Italy's shipments, unlike those from the major Asian suppliers, are not subject to quota. Substantial growth was also recorded in imports from smaller suppliers such as Thailand, whose shipments increased by 155 percent, in terms of quantity; the Dominican Republic, 88 percent; and the Philippines, 81 percent.

Judith Bryant
252-1464

Trousers.--U.S. imports of trousers (including men's, women's, and children's slacks and shorts) in 1987 increased by 9 percent in terms of quantity but by 21 percent in terms of value over those in 1986 to 53 million dozen, valued at $3.2 billion. This followed average annual growth of about 20 percent in both quantity and value during 1983-86. U.S. exports increased at a higher rate in 1987, rising by 45 percent over those in 1986 to 6.8 million dozen ($210 million), making trousers the largest apparel export category. However, just over 80 percent of these exports are believed to have consisted of trouser parts for assembly in Mexico and Caribbean countries and subsequent return to the United States as finished trousers.

The slowdown in the quantitative growth of imports in 1987 partly resulted from tight quotas on imports from the major suppliers, as well as new quotas on those from smaller, but growing, suppliers. These countries in 1987 filled almost 100 percent of their quotas in all trouser categories. Total imports of all trousers from the Big Three and China showed virtually no growth in quantity resulting in their share of imports declining from 48 percent in 1986 to 44 percent in 1987. However, in terms of value, imports from the Big Three and China rose by 16 percent to $1.6 billion and their share of imports declined slightly to 52 percent. Hong Kong, the largest supplier of trousers, providing 22 percent of import value, rose by 5 percent in quantity to 8.4 million dozen and by 24 percent in value to $712 million. Imports of trousers from China showed no change at 6.4 million dozen, valued at $299 million, in 1987, despite a 32-percent price advantage for its trousers against those of the Big Three, as embargoes were placed on all trouser categories after China filled its quotas.

There had been some product shift in 1987 imports from manmade-fiber trousers to cotton trousers and from women's to men's trousers. Cotton trousers rose by 16 percent in quantity and 27 percent in value, increasing their share of total trousers from 52 to 55 percent in quantity (29 million dozen) and from 57 to 60 percent in value ($1.9 billion). Imports of men's trousers increased by 22 percent in quantity and 32 percent in value. Most of the growth occurred in men's cotton trousers, which increased by 31 percent in quantity and by 41 percent in value, resulting largely from a shift in consumer tastes.

The price competitiveness of smaller suppliers from Asia, the Caribbean, and Mexico was a contributing factor for a significant growth in their shipments to the United States. Imports of women's trousers from Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines, which had price advantages of 58 percent against the Big Three and 27 percent against remaining world suppliers, rose by 46 percent in quantity to 4.4 million dozen and by 78 percent in value to $145 million, with Bangladesh, the lowest cost supplier among the major suppliers, more than doubling both in quantity and value to 1.9 million dozen ($48 million). Imports of men's trousers from Dominican Republic and Costa Rica, which averaged 27 percent lower in unit values compared with those of the Big Three, rose by 40 percent to 2.4 million dozen ($138 million). Men's and women's trousers from Mexico rose by 32 percent to 2.9 million dozen ($155 million). The unit value of imports from Mexico averaged approximately 32 percent lower than those of the Big Three. The majority of imports from the Caribbean countries and Mexico entered the United States under item 807.00 of the TSUS. The growth from these areas is likely to continue because of cost advantages for the U.S. manufacturers in utilizing the item 807.00 import provisions and the favorable quota situations there.

Sundar Shetty
252-1457

Gloves.--U.S. imports of gloves in 1987 rose by 55 percent in quantity but by only 14 percent in value over the levels in 1986 to 138.7 million dozen pairs, valued at $400 million. Virtually all of the increase occurred in rubber and plastic gloves, which accounted for 74 percent of the quantity but only 30 percent of the value of total glove imports in 1987. Imports of rubber and plastic gloves increased by 87 percent in terms of quantity to 102.3 million dozen pairs, valued at $121 million. Demand for these gloves, specifically surgical and medical examination gloves and disposable gloves used, for example, in the food handling industries, has accelerated because of growing concern over the AIDS epidemic. Consequently, a shortage reportedly has occurred both here and abroad in surgical and medical examination gloves. According to industry sources, the U.S. industry is operating at full capacity and many of the U.S. producers are expanding their capacity here and abroad.

U.S. consumption of all rubber and plastic gloves, roughly two-thirds of which consist of surgical and medical examination gloves, totaled an estimated 250 million dozen pairs in 1986. Because of the strong demand and tight domestic supplies, an increasing share of the U.S. rubber and plastic glove market has been captured by imports, which are believed to account for between 15 and 30 percent of the U.S. market. Trade sources believe that import

penetration will increase further in 1988 as many U.S. and foreign producers are currently establishing or increasing production capacity abroad, particularly in Asia.

The largest foreign supplier of rubber and plastic gloves is, by far, Taiwan, which accounted for 35 percent of the total quantity in 1987. Imports of these gloves from Taiwan in 1987 rose by 86 percent in terms of quantity over those in 1986 to 35.6 million dozen pairs ($30 million). Considerable growth was also recorded in imports from China, whose shipments grew by 185 percent to 15.3 million dozen pairs; Malaysia, a major world producer of natural rubber, whose shipments rose by 36 percent to 9.2 million dozen pairs; Thailand, whose shipments increased by 380 percent to 7.8 million dozen pairs; and Canada, where several U.S. producers have affiliates, whose shipments climbed from 123,000 dozen pairs in 1986 to 9.8 million in 1987.

Jackie Worrell
252-1466

Footwear.--The U.S. trade deficit in footwear widened further in 1987, increasing by 11 percent, or by $738 million, over that in 1986 to a record $7.3 billion (table 10, fig. 4). Imports and exports both advanced during the period, with imports increasing by 12 percent to $7.5 billion and exports rising by 29 percent to $287 million.

Slightly more than 90 percent of the total value of footwear imports in 1987 consisted of nonrubber (mainly leather and vinyl) footwear. In terms of volume, imports of nonrubber footwear in 1987 fell by less than 1 percent to 938 million pairs, valued at $6.9 billion, marking the first time that these imports, which recorded average annual growth of 18 percent during 1980-86, have declined since 1980. Nevertheless, U.S. production of nonrubber footwear also continued to decline, falling by 8 percent to 223 million pairs, valued at $3.8 billion; the decrease in 1987 maintained a pattern of annual declines since at least 1980. Consequently, imports' share of the U.S. nonrubber footwear market reached a new high of 82 percent in terms of quantity and 65 percent in terms of value, up from 80 and 64 percent, respectively, in 1986.

The decline in nonrubber footwear imports in 1987 largely reflected a decrease in shipments from several major suppliers, especially Taiwan, Brazil, Italy, and Spain. Imports from Taiwan, the largest supplier, declined for the first time since 1981, when they fell by 2 percent in 1987, to 427 million pairs. In terms of value, however, they increased by 15 percent to $2.3 billion, partly reflecting Taiwan's efforts to upgrade its footwear in response to the rising costs of its vinyl uppers--most of Taiwan's footwear output--and growing competition from other low-cost sources, particularly China. Imports from Brazil, the third largest supplier whose shipments have shown little or no growth in recent years, decreased by almost 5 percent in 1987, to 108 million pairs, valued at $919 million. Trade sources attributed the decline in imports from Brazil to the rising cost of leather, the principal material used in Brazil's shoes for export and to the collapse of two Brazilian economic programs--the cruzado and Bresser plans--that were in effect during the latter part of 1986 and mid-1987, which led to Brazil's current recession. Industry sources indicate that the failure of these programs left many shoe producers with unsold inventories, excess capacity, and rising production costs. The greatest percentage decreases in imports

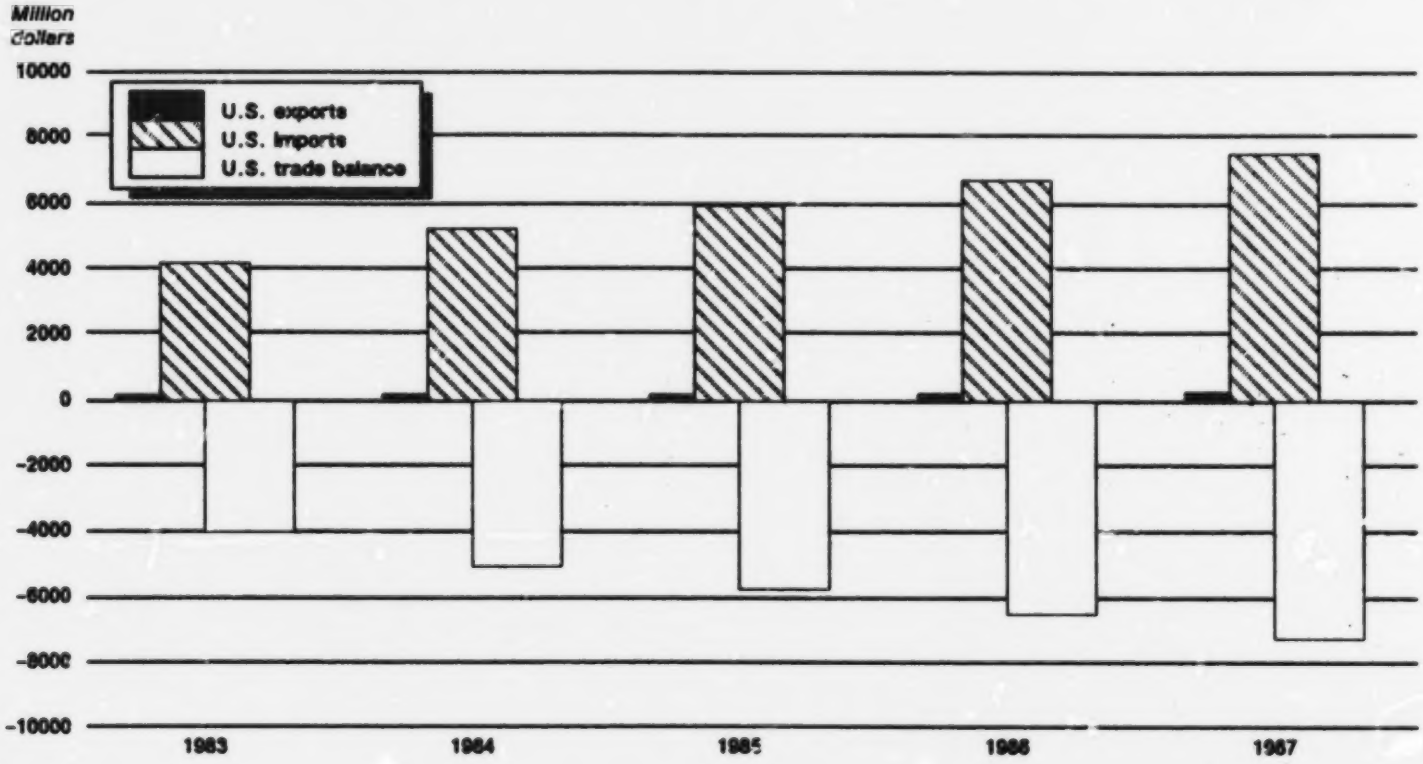
Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	10,263	12,251	17,950
Japan	36,487	38,522	53,513
EC	33,512	49,446	68,787
Brazil	1,145	1,380	4,423
Hong Kong	1,429	2,953	3,915
India	1,545	2,687	3,023
Korea	2,753	3,991	7,443
Mexico	36,017	35,007	35,986
Taiwan	1,574	2,014	4,264
OPEC	5,412	3,377	4,196
NMES	1,656	1,271	399
China	131	34	192
All other	66,723	69,735	82,851
Total	198,516	222,633	286,752
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	43,999	43,751	43,031
Japan	19,517	13,122	9,522
EC	1,073,226	1,092,016	1,446,150
Brazil	903,824	847,135	947,913
Hong Kong	97,031	111,937	129,677
India	56,581	43,419	60,925
Korea	1,118,816	1,505,380	1,774,741
Mexico	102,208	104,455	139,492
Taiwan	1,802,540	2,164,666	2,476,845
OPEC	1,296	3,168	2,948
NMES	101,847	115,359	192,574
China	54,862	76,288	141,656
All other	638,056	691,045	313,366
Total	5,958,941	6,735,453	7,537,185
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-33,736	-31,500	-25,081
Japan	16,969	25,401	43,991
EC	-1,039,714	-1,042,570	-1,377,363
Brazil	-902,679	-845,755	-943,490
Hong Kong	-95,602	-108,983	-125,761
India	-55,036	-40,733	-57,902
Korea	-1,116,062	-1,501,389	-1,767,298
Mexico	-66,191	-69,448	-103,506
Taiwan	-1,800,966	-2,162,652	-2,472,581
OPEC	4,116	209	1,248
NMES	-100,192	-114,089	-192,175
China	-54,731	-76,254	-141,465
All other	-571,333	-621,310	-230,515
Total	-5,760,426	-6,512,820	-7,250,432

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 4
Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983–87



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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among the major suppliers were recorded by Italy and Spain, whose shipments again declined in 1987, decreasing by 27 percent, to 48 million pairs, valued at $846 million, and by 17 percent, to 28 million pairs, valued at $378 million, respectively. The decline in the value of the dollar against their currencies reportedly contributed to the decrease in imports from the European countries. Between February 1985 and October 1987, the dollar depreciated approximately 41 percent against the Italian currency and 37 percent against the Spanish currency. Offsetting almost all of the decline from the major sources mentioned above, shipments from Korea, most of which were athletic shoes, increased by 5 percent to 192 million pairs, valued at $1.6 billion. Increased shipments from Korea, the second largest supplier of nonrubber footwear, reflected continuing consumer interest in physical fitness. In contrast to all other major suppliers, imports from China, a relatively new supplier (but fifth largest) whose shipments have grown rapidly in recent years, climbed by 76 percent, to 47 million pairs, valued at $97 million. Other sizable gains were registered in imports from Mexico, which rose by almost 80 percent, to 7 million pairs, valued at $60 million, and also from Thailand and the Philippines.

U.S. imports of rubber footwear in 1987 amounted to 147 million pairs, valued at $347 million, representing an increase of 16 percent over those in 1986. A little over 80 percent of the imports consisted of footwear with fabric uppers and rubber or plastic soles, including sneakers, joggers, and certain casual shoes and slippers. Korea, China, Mexico, and Taiwan supplied virtually all of the footwear in this category. Imports from Korea, the major supplier, showed substantial growth with shipments totaling 34 million pairs, valued at $133 million, representing an increase of 72 percent in quantity and 91 percent in value. The popularity of high-top canvas basketball shoes contributed to the rise in Korean imports in this category. Shipments of mostly low-valued fabric shoes and slippers from both China and Mexico showed a gain in 1987. Imports from China accelerated by 33 percent to 32 million pairs, valued at $37 million, and those from Mexico increased by 2 percent to 24 million pairs, valued at $33 million. Those from Taiwan, the second leading source, fell by 10 percent to 19 million pairs, valued at $62 million.

Gail Burns
252-1469

Table 11--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Raw fibers:				
Cotton				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,258	3,379	1,132	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,268	1,832	703	-62
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,419,050	1,449,291	2,898,910	100
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,633,243	773,341	1,630,783	111
Wool and fine animal hair:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	81,898	96,587	108,023	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,259	164,628	219,513	33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,604	15,551	15,094	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,645	53,668	47,026	-12
Man-made fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	206,985	226,185	234,450	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,338	240,458	252,478	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	641,422	606,292	728,537	20
Noncellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	194,190	208,579	220,356	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	191,007	225,765	238,833	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	477,515	424,761	533,976	26
Cellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,794	17,605	14,094	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,331	14,693	13,644	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,906	181,530	194,560	7
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	295,294	390,299	393,073	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	427,618	548,670	585,632	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	432,404	346,516	337,607	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	549,783	483,603	553,464	14

1/ Import values are based on Customs values; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,662	185,742	213,310	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,723	310,662	367,490	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	54,902	48,977	56,301	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,485	79,602	104,769	32
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	102,558	157,545	180,881	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	183,441	247,726	297,826	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	51,042	45,745	53,118	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,778	73,321	98,105	34
Spun yarn, of wool or hair				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,567	10,597	13,053	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,021	51,664	57,958	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	459	465	487	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,953	2,297	2,424	6
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	134,762	165,361	145,764	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,877	223,975	204,198	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	358,472	284,388	261,181	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	418,763	371,331	388,958	5
Sewing thread:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,051	6,158	6,927	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,777	15,594	18,920	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,564	9,546	10,861	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,086	25,873	29,169	13
Cordage and fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	270,688	188,325	203,020	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,295	74,890	83,413	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,633	6,849	7,406	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,551	14,589	14,579	0

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,881	2,762	3,170	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,187	9,165	11,280	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	176	265	539	103
Value (1,000 dollars)	503	646	1,238	91
Cordage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	267,806	185,563	199,850	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,108	65,724	72,132	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,456	6,584	6,867	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,048	13,942	13,341	-4
Broadwoven fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,852,638	3,263,541	3,370,037	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,142,058	2,434,081	2,759,333	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	387,538	422,274	436,063	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	608,025	731,082	803,937	10
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,425,330	1,663,553	1,900,496	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	844,739	987,727	1,294,642	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	138,630	176,384	152,808	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	189,846	282,606	273,296	-3
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	795,030	930,175	757,784	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	770,458	926,901	873,750	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	236,663	229,077	265,666	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	384,030	403,569	480,672	19
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	34,621	33,348	34,860	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,891	199,319	230,721	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,935	2,009	2,543	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,993	5,736	6,893	20

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Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	41,870	35,684	37,495	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	174,147	175,352	199,066	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,209	2,157	2,082	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,850	11,050	9,573	-13
Knit fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,907	10,856	13,591	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,485	53,610	70,116	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,866	11,251	12,646	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,046	46,412	46,546	0
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials				
Narrow fabrics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,152	15,393	14,303	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,595	56,772	58,702	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	29,120	45,376	55,459	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,760	85,342	95,083	11
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,106	40,173	40,795	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,762	88,251	108,353	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	100,497	111,213	134,456	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,482	207,700	239,694	15
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,008	2,801	5,829	108
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,604	5,322	9,571	80
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,353	51,820	61,651	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,888	90,513	108,628	20
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	145,804	186,887	188,956	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,454	209,097	247,625	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	103,569	112,711	125,151	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	186,689	214,062	232,922	9

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Table 11.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,113,449	1,249,058	1,391,124	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	265,329	270,115	315,014	17
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	76,553	115,509	115,404	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	531,832	604,153	677,917	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	26,017	31,427	42,693	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,006	183,351	218,309	19
Curtains and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,202	7,560	5,772	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,861	44,118	41,120	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,895	1,797	2,568	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,818	5,849	7,087	21
extile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	547,755	600,786	672,086	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,504	80,913	89.617	11
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,897,912	17,150,361	20,339,899	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,107	878,713	1,143,767	30
Sweaters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	26,826	29,481	28,147	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,161,954	2,531,354	2,761,174	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	108	125	89	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,439	3,127	3,576	14
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	50,860	62,935	64,203	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,230,100	2,891,092	3,397,044	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,499	2,102	2,676	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,157	45,285	53,860	19

Table 11--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	11,849	15,441	18,013	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,365,132	1,739,248	2,184,148	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	582	687	840	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,134	39,507	45,350	15
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	25,605	30,555	39,223	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,377,732	1,573,997	1,780,114	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,521	1,190	2,078	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,372	33,881	51,106	51
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	4,644	5,418	5,747	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	526,594	663,802	772,713	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	840	1,203	774	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,162	35,840	34,020	-5
Men's and boys' shirts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	43,223	46,981	50,881	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,969,543	2,132,731	2,559,405	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,374	3,099	4,449	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,596	80,874	123,083	52
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	6,039	6,195	6,424	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,017,933	1,034,914	1,173,176	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	765	934	1,512	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,608	36,801	67,220	83
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	14,549	17,876	21,789	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	884,448	1,053,189	1,393,761	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,635	3,507	4,720	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,698	104,850	159,112	52

Table 11--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Robes and dressing gowns				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,011	1,343	1,411	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,662	102,319	113,199	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	186	343	263	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,156	9,486	6,972	-27
Body-supporting garments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	15,472	14,832	16,495	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,659	218,438	252,244	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	7,960	8,858	8,990	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,260	91,697	102,585	12
Hosiery				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	10,525	11,978	12,005	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,845	76,099	81,408	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	2,959	3,941	5,636	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,682	34,558	40,839	18
Gloves				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	74,851	89,309	138,678	55
Value (1,000 dollars)	356,269	351,778	400,837	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	23,102	29,018	35,939	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,007	102,314	105,916	4
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	435,782	437,612	513,093	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,936	38,674	58,907	52
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	10,218	9,939	11,895	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,330	370,286	562,594	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)				52
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,828	14,821	25,065	69

Table 11.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped				
Neckwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,607	1,666	1,698	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,528	59,354	69,438	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	279	281	583	107
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,374	3,601	5,236	45
Headwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	52,554	67,044	75,326	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	235,354	255,971	282,327	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,257	1,062	1,283	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,163	16,515	18,824	14
Footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	1,143,747	1,276,536	1,281,139	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,964,586	6,735,453	7,537,184	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	12,518	14,018	22,710	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	198,515	222,632	286,751	29
Rubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	114,539	126,819	147,483	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	260,360	271,604	347,470	28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	1,199	1,566	1,595	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,014	13,703	13,874	1
Nonrubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	842,702	940,774	937,716	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,425,708	6,175,381	6,862,553	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	11,319	12,451	14,712	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,858	118,177	165,757	40

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
Raw fibers:						
Cotton	(02)	(05)	09	01	04	
Wool and fine animal hair:	01	04				
Man-made fibers:						
Noncellulosic man-made fibers						
Cellulosic man-made fibers						
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):						
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:	04			02		
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:	01	04	10	01	04	
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	04					
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:						
Sewing thread:						
Cordage and fish netting and nets						
Fish netting and nets	01	04		01	04	
Cordage						
Broadwoven fabrics:						
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:	01	04		(04)		
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:						
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk						
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool						
Knit fabrics:	05					
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials						
Narrow fabrics						
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.						
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	03	06	09			
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.						
Textile furnishings						
Floor coverings				06		
Curtains and draperies				06		
extile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies						
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				01		
Sweaters				(04)	08	
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses				04		
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets	01	04		04		
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	06			01	04	
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses				(06)	08	
Men's and boys' shirts	01			02	05	10
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets				03	06	
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	01	04		01	04	

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's Trade-monitoring system.

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Robes and dressing gowns		
Body-supporting garments	04	
Hosiery		06
Gloves	04	
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin		03
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	01 04 07	03 06 08
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped		
Neckwear		03 06 (08)
Headwear		
Footwear		06
Rubber footwear	01 04	
Nonrubber footwear		02

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Energy and Chemicals 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased to $29.6 billion in 1987 from $24.5 billion in 1986 (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6). U.S. imports of these products in 1987 increased to $66.3 billion from $57.5 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 15 percent. Similarly, U.S. exports increased by 11 percent to $36.7 billion in 1987 from $32.9 billion in 1986.

The greatest change in imports was an increase in value of crude petroleum from $22.6 billion in 1986 to $29.1 billion in 1987, representing a 29-percent increase. Imports of petroleum products increased by 5 percent, from $10.8 billion in 1986 to $11.4 billion in 1987. Other significant changes include a 16-percent decrease in imports of natural gas and related products in 1987 to $2.5 billion from $3.0 billion in 1986. U.S. imports of drugs and related products increased by 20 percent in 1987 compared with those in 1986, to $2.9 billion, and imports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased by 23 percent to $2.8 billion.

The greatest changes in exports were increases in the value of benzenoid organic chemicals, miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds, and plastics and resin materials. Exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased 30 percent, or $524 million to $2.3 billion, and nonbenzenoid organic compounds increased 21 percent, or $683 million to $3.9 billion, in 1987. U.S. exports of plastics and resin materials increased 30 percent, or $890 million to $3.9 billion, in 1987. Other significant changes include a 12-percent increase in petroleum products from $2.8 billion in 1986 to $3.1 billion in 1987, and a 17-percent increase in fertilizer and fertilizer materials from $1.9 billion in 1986 to $2.3 billion in 1987. U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous materials experienced a decline of 15 percent, from $4.5 billion in 1986 to $3.8 billion in 1987.

The positive trade for chemicals (not including coal, petroleum, natural gas,and related products) increased from $4.4 billion in 1986 to $6.3 billion in 1987. The trade surplus for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum, natural gas, and related products) increased by 14 percent compared with that in 1986, to $10.0 billion in 1987 (table 13, fig. 5).

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased to $39.6 billion in 1987 from $33.3 billion in 1986, or by 19 percent (table 14, fig. 6). Imports increased to $43.0 billion, or by 18 percent, and exports increased to $3.4 billion, or by 8 percent.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), pt.1(J(pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), and pts. 12(A), 12(B), 12(C), and 12(D(pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 13.--Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	4,274,660	4,058,147	4,862,667
Japan	3,968,945	3,910,790	4,226,637
EC	8,014,077	8,290,202	9,412,367
Brazil	868,706	1,127,631	1,005,967
Hong Kong	414,587	465,046	655,161
India	579,571	291,693	205,973
Korea	801,703	980,128	1,262,146
Mexico	1,734,517	1,589,775	1,826,457
Taiwan	740,327	1,065,194	1,381,972
OPEC	1,262,193	1,281,204	1,507,797
NMES	1,017,516	917,745	1,218,019
China	524,042	456,657	817,104
All other	5,721,540	5,834,317	5,737,694
Total	29,398,342	29,811,871	33,302,857
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	4,002,800	3,987,814	4,421,479
Japan	2,264,717	2,705,746	3,122,746
EC	6,840,068	7,123,177	8,385,054
Brazil	566,555	404,194	372,591
Hong Kong	181,903	206,491	228,584
India	108,101	74,488	87,955
Korea	377,309	417,725	484,204
Mexico	661,403	591,011	675,677
Taiwan	732,956	945,289	1,197,295
OPEC	466,007	479,662	569,528
NMES	578,706	532,426	422,535
China	171,255	183,801	235,894
All other	3,515,895	3,573,910	3,303,194
Total	20,296,419	21,041,935	23,270,841
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	271,860	70,332	441,188
Japan	1,704,228	1,205,044	1,103,890
EC	1,174,009	1,167,025	1,027,313
Brazil	302,151	723,436	633,376
Hong Kong	232,684	258,555	426,578
India	471,470	217,204	118,018
Korea	424,394	562,404	777,943
Mexico	1,073,113	998,764	1,150,780
Taiwan	7,371	119,906	184,677
OPEC	796,187	801,541	938,269
NMES	438,810	385,318	795,484
China	352,787	272,856	581,210
All other	2,205,645	2,260,407	2,434,500
Total	9,101,923	8,769,936	10,032,016

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 14.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

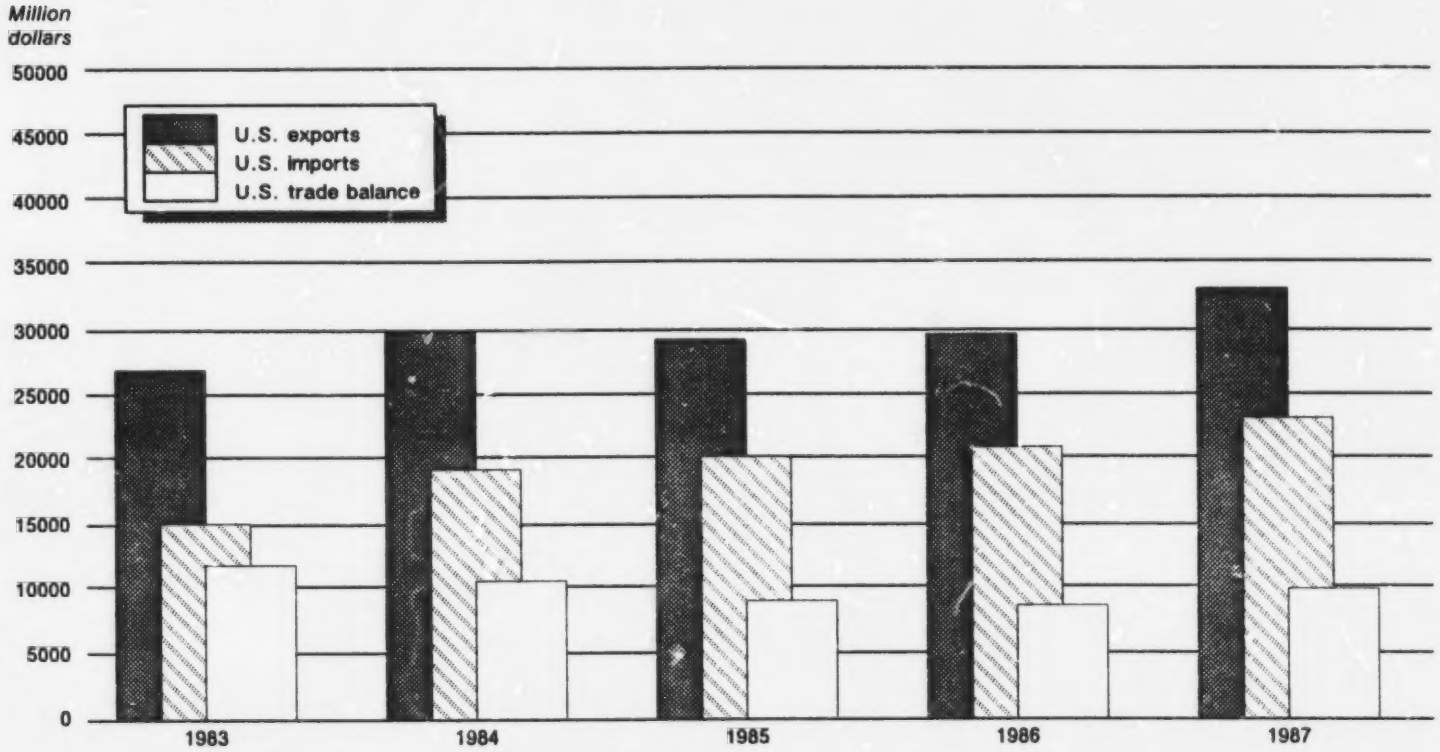
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	645,804	540,285	565,223
Japan	825,255	617,552	658,850
EC	530,973	343,471	315,987
Brazil	16,001	7,116	10,480
Hong Kong	35,690	26,436	3,224
India	25,877	10,635	7,294
Korea	227,237	69,538	145,415
Mexico	503,916	338,711	449,041
Taiwan	36,339	109,147	120,108
OPEC	73,037	54,074	97,336
NMES	48,213	57,699	54,870
China	2,132	7,005	5,241
All other	1,503,759	943,399	949,499
Total	4,472,100	3,118,064	3,377,325
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	9,824,461	6,348,348	6,517,389
Japan	12,946	34,593	27,538
EC	5,164,049	3,325,403	3,967,421
Brazil	687,706	375,120	610,999
Hong Kong	08	10	13
India	506,103	262,659	272,331
Korea	75,987	37,652	12,968
Mexico	7,774,849	3,674,606	3,766,457
Taiwan	10,598	11,742	12,050
OPEC	19,498,737	16,019,719	19,929,491
NMES	1,516,273	1,088,799	954,796
China	980,942	625,116	478,642
All other	7,767,496	5,243,218	6,949,156
Total	52,839,214	36,421,871	43,020,610
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-9,178,657	-5,808,063	-5,952,166
Japan	812,309	582,959	631,312
EC	-4,633,075	-2,981,932	-3,651,434
Brazil	-671,706	-368,004	-600,519
Hong Kong	35,682	26,426	3,211
India	-480,226	-252,024	-265,037
Korea	151,249	31,887	132,446
Mexico	-7,270,933	-3,335,895	-3,317,416
Taiwan	25,741	97,404	108,057
OPEC	-19,425,701	-15,965,645	-19,832,156
NMES	-1,468,060	-1,031,100	-899,926
China	-978,810	-618,111	-473,401
All other	-6,263,738	-4,299,819	-5,999,658
Total	-48,367,114	-33,303,807	-39,643,285

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 5

Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983–87



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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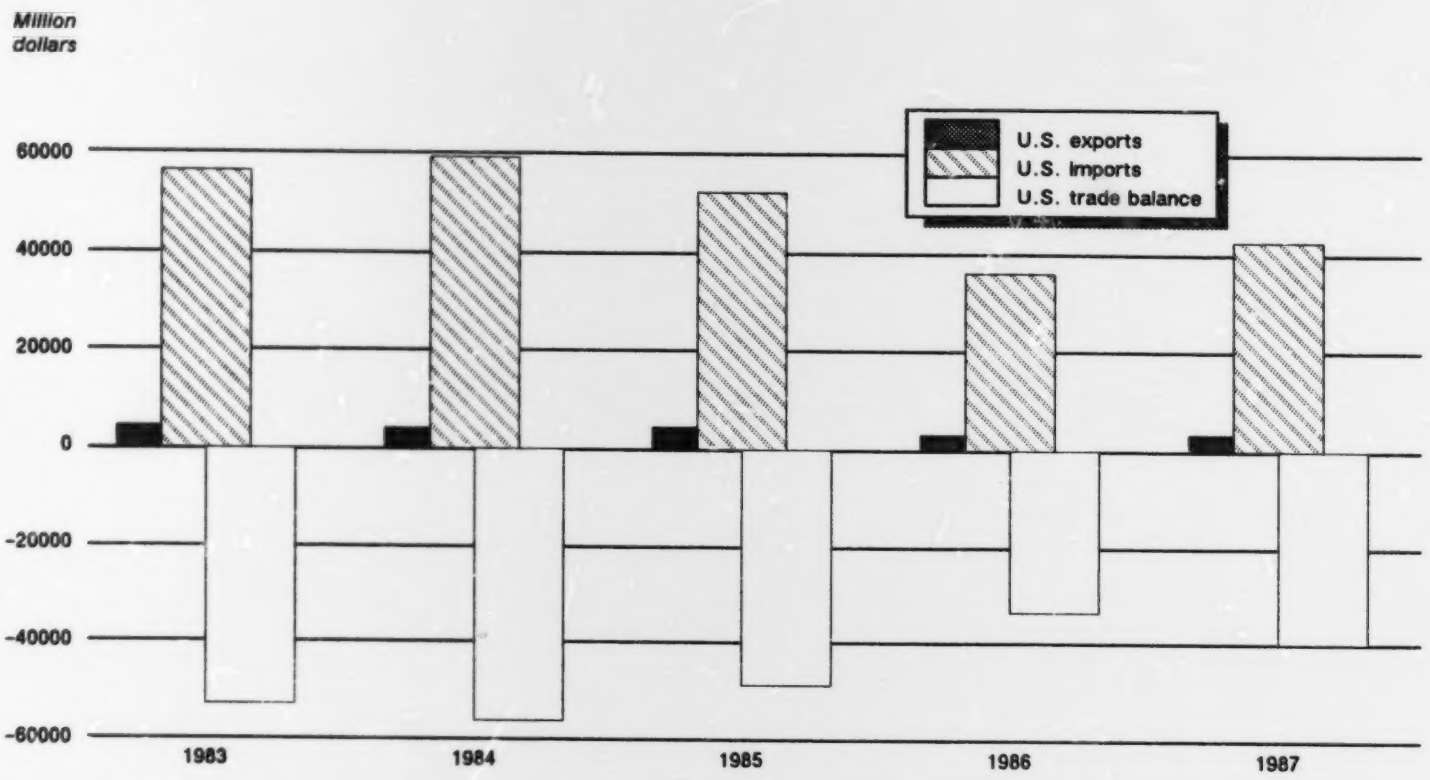
Figure 6

Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983–87



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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U.S. bilateral trade

The principal U.S. trading partner in energy and chemicals is the group of countries comprising the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Imports of crude petroleum followed by imports of petroleum products, heavy and light fuel oils, are the major products traded with OPEC. In 1987, the U.S. trade deficit with OPEC in energy and chemicals increased by 25 percent to $18.9 billion. U.S. imports from OPEC increased from $16.5 billion in 1986 to $20.5 billion in 1987, and exports increased from $1.3 billion in 1986 to $1.6 billion in 1987. The European Community (EC) was the United States' second largest trading partner in energy and chemicals. The U.S. trade deficit with the EC in 1987 increased to $2.6 billion from $1.8 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 45 percent. U.S. imports of these products from the EC increased to $12.4 billion in 1987 from $10.4 billion in 1986, and U.S. exports increased from $8.6 billion in 1986 to $9.7 billion in 1987. The United States' third largest trading partner for these products was Canada. During 1987, the U.S. trade deficit with Canada for energy and chemicals decreased by 3.9 percent to $5.5 billion compared with $5.7 billion in 1986. Imports from Canada in 1987 were valued at $10.9 billion, whereas exports to Canada were valued at $5.4 billion.

Commodity analyses

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals.--Total imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals grew 4 percent, in terms of quantity, from 6.6 billion pounds, valued at $1.9 billion, in 1986 to 6.9 billion pounds, valued at $2.1 million, in the corresponding period of 1987. Far larger in quantity were exports that increased from 9.6 billion pounds, valued at $3.3 billion, in 1986 to 11.2 billion pounds, valued at $3.9 billion in the corresponding period of 1987, a rise of 16.5 percent in terms of quantity. Trade in both imports and exports continues to follow the trend of the past five years.

One of the more significant changes in trade of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals were exports of ethylene dichloride, which amounted to 953 million pounds, valued at $107 million, in 1987. This was nearly double the quantity of 583 million pounds, valued at $56 million, in 1986. The greatest export market for ethylene dichloride was Taiwan, as a result of increased capacity and lower costs of domestic production of this material.

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Benzenoid intermediate chemicals.--U.S. imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals decreased to 1.4 billion pounds, valued at $1.2 billion, in 1987, from 2.1 billion pounds, valued at $1.0 billion, in 1986. The difference was attributable to an increase in imports of certain low-valued commodity chemicals, such as cyclohexane, styrene, alkylbenzenes and polyalkylbenzenes, and increased imports of caprolactam monomer. Domestic consumption for these primary benzenoid chemicals was greater in 1987 compared with that in 1986, and imports rose to augment domestic production. In terms of value, the

principal sources for imports of benzenoid organic chemicals in 1987 were West Germany ($255 million), Japan ($169 million), Canada ($140 million), and the United Kingdom ($111 million).

U.S. exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased to 5.4 billion pounds, valued at $2.3 billion, in 1987, from 4.9 billion pounds, valued at $1.8 billion, in 1986. A tight world supply situation for phenol, styrene, and caprolactam, especially in Far Eastern markets for use in plastics polymers production provided U.S. producers with opportunities to increase exports. In terms of value, the principal U.S. markets for these products in 1987 were Taiwan ($950 million), Korea ($661 million), the Netherlands ($657 million), Canada ($499 million), Japan ($485 million), China ($489 million), and Mexico ($218 million).

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252-1356

Crude petroleum.--U.S. imports of crude petroleum continued the increasing trend that began when prices plummetted from about $27 per barrel during most of 1985 to about $13 per barrel in 1986. U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased from 1.6 billion barrels, valued at $22.6 billion, in 1986 to 1.7 billion barrels, valued at $29.1 billion, in 1987. The per barrel price of crude petroleum imports increased to $16.79 in 1987. Saudi Arabia replaced Mexico as the major supplier, accounting for 13 percent of total U.S. crude petroleum imports in 1987; Mexico and Canada each accounted for 12 percent; and Nigeria, 11 percent. In 1987, U.S. imports of crude petroleum accounted for 36 percent of U.S. apparent consumption compared with 33 percent in 1986.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum increased from 6 million barrels, valued at $19.40 per barrel, in 1986 to 7.1 million barrels, valued at $17.73 per barrel, in 1987. Canada accounted for 85 percent of U.S. exports and has historically been the only market for U.S. exports of crude petroleum under a commercial exchange agreement between U.S. and Canadian refiners and approved by the U.S. Department of Energy. However, in 1987, small shipments of North Slope Alaskan crude petroleum were approved for export to the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Australia.

Cynthia B. Foreso
252-1348

Petroleum products.--The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products increased from $10.8 billion in 1986 to $11.4 billion in 1987. The increase is attributable to increases in the per barrel price of crude petroleum. Although the value of imports increased, the quantity of most petroleum products decreased during the period. U.S. imports of fuel oils decreased from 360 million barrels in 1986 to 333 million barrels in 1987; however the per barrel price increased from $15.02 in 1986 to $17.68 in 1987. U.S. imports of motor fuels increased from 137 million barrels, valued at $19.14 per barrel, in 1986 to 154 million barrels, valued at $20.23 per barrel, in 1987. The OPEC nations of Venezuela and Algeria remained the principal sources of the U.S. imports of petroleum products.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products also increased as a result of the increase in crude petroleum prices during 1987 from $2.8 billion in 1986 to $3.1 billion in 1987. In terms of quantity, exports of fuel oils increased from 90 million barrels, valued at $15 per barrel, in 1986 to 93 million barrels, valued at $16.50 per barrel, in 1987. Exports of motor fuels decreased from 15 million barrels in 1986 to 13 million barrels in 1987; however, the per barrel price of these imports increased from $19.16 to $22.78. Japan, Canada, and Mexico remained the principal markets for U.S. exports of petroleum products.

Cynthia B. Foreso
252-1348

Coal and other carbonaceous materials.--U.S. imports of coal and other carbonaceous materials increased slightly from 2.6 million short tons, valued at $106 million, in 1986 to 2.9 million short tons, valued at $115 million, in 1987. U.S. imports of bituminous and lignite coals from Colombia accounted for 34 percent of total U.S. coal imports and 66 percent of total bituminous and lignite coals imports in 1987 compared with 29 percent and 36 percent, respectively, in 1986. Colombia replaced the Republic of South Africa as the major source of U.S. coal imports in 1987.

U.S. exports of coal decreased from 101 million short tons, valued at $4.5 billion, in 1986 to 92 million short tons, valued at $3.8 billion, in 1987. This decrease in the quantity of U.S. coal exports is attributed to an oversupply of relatively inexpensive crude petroleum on the world market. The crude petroleum situation also accounted for the decrease in the unit value of coal exports from $44.46 per short ton in 1986 to $41.48 per short ton in 1987. Canada and Japan remained the major markets for U.S. coal exports and, in 1987, Canada increased its imports of U.S. coal by 6 percent over the level of imports in 1986.

Cynthia B. Foreso
252-1348

Natural gas.--The value of U.S. import and export trade in natural gas and its products continued its 5-year decline during 1987. Imports decreased from a value of $3.0 billion in 1986 to $2.5 billion during 1987, or by about 16 percent. Exports decreased from a value of $280 million in 1986 to $210 million during 1987, or by about 25 percent. The major reason for these continued declines in the price of the natural gas, and natural gas products, is the maintenance of low or declining prices for other competing energy materials.

Although Canada remained the largest supplier of imported natural gas into the U.S. market, accounting for more than 99 percent of imports, Venezuelan natural gas entered the U.S. market in significant quantities for the first time during the past 5-year period. The unit value for imported natural gas fell to $1.62 per thousand cubic feet, compared with unit values of $2.55 per thousand cubic feet in 1986 and $4.57 per thousand cubic feet in 1983. Imports of major natural gas components remained fairly stable, with the exception of ethane, which declined from a value of $36 million in 1986 to

$7.4 million during 1987, or by 79 percent. The majority of the decrease is attributable to a sharp decline in imports of ethane from Canada.

U.S. exports of natural gas, primarily liquefied natural gas (LNG) destined for Japan, declined significantly in volume for the first time during the past 5-year period. Exports decreased from a volume of 54 billion cubic feet, valued at $189 million, in 1986 to slightly less than 50 billion cubic feet, valued at $145 million, during 1987.

Eric Land
252-1349

Synthetic plastics.--U.S. imports of synthetic plastics increased in quantity by only 10 million pounds in 1987 from those in 1986, or by less than 1 percent to 1.631 billion pounds. 1/ The value of U.S. imports of synthetic plastics increased from $0.9 billion in 1986 to $1.0 billion in 1987, or by 11 percent. In 1987 several of the largest volume plastics (e.g., polyethylene, polystyrene) were being produced at or above effective capacity (which is about 90 plus percent of nameplate capacity) and, in spite of the weakened U.S. dollars, this level of operation necessitated imports of certain grades of plastics material to meet domestic needs.

U.S. exports of synthetic plastics materials increased during 1986-87 to a quantity of 6.4 billion pounds, valued at $3.9 billion, or an increase of 16 percent in volume and 30 percent in value. The 10 principal markets in 1987 accounted, in the aggregate, for 64 percent of the value of such exports. They were Canada (14 percent), Mexico (7 percent), Japan (7 percent), Belgium (7 percent), China (6 percent), Hong Kong (6 percent), and Taiwan (5 percent), the Netherlands (5 percent), Korea (4 percent), and the United Kingdom (3 percent).

Exports of polyethylene resins, polypropylene resins, polyvinyl chloride resins, and styrene resins accounted, in the aggregate, for most of the exports of synthetic plastic (66 percent of the volume; 47 percent of the value) in 1987. These four resin families also accounted chiefly for the increase in total exports of synthetic resins in 1987 compared with the total exports in 1986 (in the aggregate, they represented 75 percent of the increase in volume and 61 percent of the increase in value).

Edward J. Taylor
252-1362

1/ In November 1987, the Commission, at the request of E.I. DuPont DeNemours & Co. of Wilmington, DE, instituted antidumping investigations involving imports of granular polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) resins from Italy and Japan, allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) (Investigations Nos. 731-TA-385 and 386 (preliminary)). In December 1987, the Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of the alleged LTFV imports from Italy and Japan of granular PTFE, whether filled or unfilled.

Glue, gelatin, and related products.--This industry segment consists mostly of gelatin and animal glue and the large volume of bones and skins from which they are made, as well as vegetable glues made from starch. Minor products are agar and pectin, derived from marine and vegetable sources. Foreign trade is dominated by imports and exports of gelatin, and, because of their high unit values, agar ($8 per pound) and pectin.

U.S. imports of these products were 56 million pounds in 1987, about the same as those in the previous and earlier years. However, the value of imports in 1987, $101 million, was $15 million greater than the value of such imports in 1986. This 17 percent increase was the result of approximately a 6-percent increase in the unit values of many of the products, combined with the shift to a greater proportion of higher unit value products, especially edible and photographic gelatin.

A. Jonnard
252-1350

Benzene.--U.S. exports of benzene increased from 8.7 million gallons, valued at $8.2 million, in 1986 to 34.5 million gallons, valued at $47.9 million, in 1987. This 296-percent increase in quantity and 484-percent increase in value was mainly the result of increased exports to Japan and Taiwan. Industry sources indicate that tight styrene supplies in Japan and Taiwan accounted for the large increase in U.S. benzene exports to these nations. Benzene and ethylene are the starting materials used in the production of styrene.

James Raftery
252-1365

Toluene.--U.S. exports of toluene increased from 27 million gallons, valued at $29 million, in 1986 to 135 million gallons, valued at $112 million, in 1987. This 400-percent increase in quantity and 286-percent increase in value was mainly the result of increased exports to Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. Industry sources state that the large price difference between benzene and toluene which existed during most of 1987 had made the chemical conversion of toluene to benzene a profitable process. This development provided additional benzene raw material in the three aforementioned countries to increase their tight styrene supplies.

James Raftery
252-1365

Passenger car tires.--U.S. imports of automobile tires increased from 34.0 million, valued at $905 million, in 1986 to 38.6 million, valued at $1.04 billion, in 1987. This 14-percent increase in quantity and 15-percent increase in value was attributable to increased imports from Spain and Japan. The lower price of imported tires is and has been for many years the main

reason for increasing imports. The imports from Spain are the output of multinational companies, whereas Japanese imports are from independent tire producers.

James Raftery
252-1365

Certain inorganic chemicals other than uranium compounds.--U.S. imports of certain inorganic chemical compounds (other than uranium compounds) rose by 6 percent, from $1.39 billion in 1986 to $1.47 billion in 1987 whereas U.S. exports of these chemicals rose by 20 percent, from $1.59 billion in 1986 to $1.91 billion in 1987. As a result, the positive trade balance for these inorganic chemicals rose from $194 million in 1986 to $436 million in 1987.

Improved worldwide market conditions for aluminum metal in 1987, as reflected in increased foreign production, higher prices, and lower inventories, spurred U.S. exports of aluminum oxide and sodium hydroxide, which are both used in the manufacture of aluminum as well as in other applications. U.S. exports of aluminum oxide rose from 1.05 billion pounds, valued at $114 million, in 1986 to 2.44 billion pounds, valued at $196 million, in 1987. U.S. exports of sodium hydroxide rose from 1.32 million short tons, valued at $95 million, in 1986 to 1.66 million short tons, valued at $150 million, in 1987.

Jack Greenblatt
252-1353

Chemical elements.--U.S. exports of chemical elements dropped by approximately 16 percent, from $292 million during 1986 to $244 million for 1987. This decline is due to decreased sulfur exports, which fell by approximately 36 percent in terms of value, from 1.3 million long tons, valued at $172 million, during 1986 to 968,426 long tons, valued at $110 million, for 1987.

The major demand for sulfur is in the fertilizer industry, primarily to produce sulfuric acid needed to process phosphate rock into value-added phosphatic fertilizers. The decline in U.S. sulfur exports to Morocco, Brazil, and Tunisia, all phosphate rock mining countries and phosphatic fertilizer producers, accounted for the majority of the decrease in U.S. sulfur exports. Industry sources cite proximity and availability of relatively inexpensive Middle Eastern sulfur as another reason for the 1987 decline in U.S. sulfur exports. Further discretionary production from U.S. Frasch sulfur mines decreased during 1987 because of international sulfur price reductions that restricted U.S. export opportunities.

Cynthia Trainor
252-1354

Fertilizers.--U.S. imports of fertilizers decreased approximately 10 percent in value, from 17 million short tons, valued at $1.2 billion, during 1986 to 16 million short tons, valued at $1.1 billion, during 1987. This decline is principally attributable to a decrease in imports of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Imports of nitrogenous fertilizers declined from 7.5 million short tons, valued at $714 million, during 1986 to 6.8 million short tons, valued at $538 million, in 1987. Although changes in quantities imported from the U.S.S.R. 1/ and Canada varied, the reduction of 25 percent in terms of value is largely because of the drop in the unit value of nitrogenous fertilizer imports from these sources.

Potassic fertilizer imports increased approximately 14 percent in value during 1987 and the corresponding import quantity decreased about 3 percent. Specifically, potassic fertilizer imports were 7.6 million short tons, valued at $374 million, during 1986 and 7.4 million short tons, valued at $427 million, in 1987. This value increase was primarily because of a rise in unit value of potassic fertilizer imports from Canada, 2/ Israel, the U.S.S.R., and the German Democratic Republic.

U.S. fertilizer exports rose approximately 17 percent, from $1.9 billion during 1986 to $2.3 billion during 1987. This increase was due to increased urea exports to the People's Republic of China to bring up their inventories, finished phosphate exports to Canada to compensate for production capacity closures, and increased potash exports to Latin America.

Cynthia Trainor
252-1354

1/ Effective July 16, 1986, the Commission, at the request of an ad hoc committee of domestic nitrogen producers, instituted antidumping investigations involving imports of urea from East Germany, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) (Investigations Nos. 731-TA-338, 339, and 340 (Preliminary)).

Effective May 26, 1987, the Department of Commerce issued its final determinations that urea from East Germany, Romania, and the U.S.S.R. is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV.

On June 25, 1987, the Commission determined that a domestic industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of urea from East Germany, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.

2/ On Feb. 10, 1987, the Commission, at the request of Lundberg Industries, Ltd., and the New Mexico Potash Corp., instituted an antidumping investigation involving imports of potassium chloride from Canada allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) (Investigation No. 731-TA-374 (Preliminary)).

On Jan. 7, 1988, the United States Department of Commerce entered into an agreement that suspends the antidumping investigation involving Canadian potash. The agreement calls for Canadian producers/exporters of potash to revise their U.S. prices to eliminate sales at less than fair value. This agreement became effective Jan. 19, 1988.

Fabricated rubber and plastic products.--U.S. imports of fabricated rubber and plastic products increased in value by 23 percent, from $2.3 billion in 1986 to $2.8 billion in 1987. Taiwan and Canada were the major suppliers during the period. Most of the increases in this category were in food or beverage containers and miscellaneous articles.

U.S. exports of fabricated rubber and plastic products increased in value by 25 percent, from $1.1 billion in 1986 to $1.4 billion in 1987. The increase was attributed to the continued worldwide trend toward the use of plastic containers, especially in the food and beverage industries.

Brooks Truskett
252-1364

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Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	979,730	924,136	909,119	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	531,052	410,743	397,493	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	743,188	719,502	783,455	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	405,332	356,808	405,517	14
Benzenoid organic chemicals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,175,220	2,111,768	1,401,708	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,234,274	1,042,675	1,218,734	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,404,285	4,887,628	5,382,919	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,719,879	1,766,153	2,290,372	30
Synthetic organic pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	268,954	204,992	239,782	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	435,129	414,114	483,291	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	696,617	576,793	585,586	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,362,181	1,423,227	1,466,239	3
Botanical pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,381	1,585	1,971	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,409	13,652	13,124	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	289	35	51	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	325	441	874	98
Chemical elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	278,488	229,490	262,309	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	292,964	291,557	244,190	-16
Inorganic acids				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,700,973	2,472,708	2,236,537	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,891	155,879	142,944	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	488,146	345,189	465,147	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,155	66,291	79,137	19

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,870,656	2,724,131	2,437,328	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,743,553	2,775,286	2,802,084	1
Aluminum compounds				
Aluminum oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,402,905	7,903,301	8,927,066	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	728,906	565,198	569,695	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	659,633	1,047,660	2,443,898	133
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,071	114,209	196,364	72
Antimony compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,658	28,285	27,631	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,157	22,233	20,269	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,299	4,097	4,827	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,625	6,583	7,341	12
Calcium compounds				
Calcium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	155,471	290,853	462,490	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,461	14,768	20,168	37
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,286	36,337	69,435	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,342	3,962	6,657	68
Magnesium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	73,719	79,452	141,591	78
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,201	11,007	20,664	88
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,557	26,397	27,651	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,657	8,840	12,273	39
Manganese compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,505	72,273	48,612	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,226	28,680	24,292	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,644	37,988	40,368	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,213	8,739	10,257	17

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Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,014	2,021	2,735	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,408	7,335	10,945	49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,769	17,062	4,696	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,108	24,997	11,145	-55
Phosphorus compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,270	4,843	6,878	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,643	3,747	6,211	66
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,522	16,019	19,104	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,785	8,127	13,170	62
Silver compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	243,649	292,711	123,468	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,306	13,235	7,799	-41
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	51,588	40,375	30,659	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,366	3,548	2,567	-28
Sodium compounds				
Sodium bicarbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	32,060	20,451	25,644	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,917	1,965	2,244	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,053	34,632	42,008	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,639	5,771	6,623	15
Sodium carbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	112,404	211,928	300,207	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,057	14,959	18,289	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,277,785	3,985,781	4,395,910	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,195	231,959	247,715	7
Sodium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6,207	6,665	7,898	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,592	79,709	66,935	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	919	1,165	541	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,134	16,927	8,217	-51

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Table 15--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sodium hydrosulfite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,622	8,258	8,201	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,111	2,673	2,560	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	29,209	34,050	42,635	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,864	14,819	17,759	20
Sodium sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	194,948	188,346	138,380	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,468	13,803	10,319	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	118,977	111,800	122,038	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,898	10,182	10,553	4
Tungsten compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,155	5,800	6,866	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,809	21,777	22,626	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,711	2,214	1,800	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,107	11,628	13,378	15
Uranium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	32,563,310	45,334,903	35,774,658	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,374,088	1,332,789	964,499	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	9,861,076	9,318,266	7,873,910	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,200,180	1,189,985	893,495	-25
Vanadium compounds				
Vanadium pentoxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	58	1,472	562	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)	187	3,566	1,423	-60
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,053	3,088	2,890	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,299	11,021	5,601	-49
Zinc compounds				
Zinc sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,969	7,300	7,360	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,049	1,970	1,964	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,370	9,179	564	-94
Value (1,000 dollars)	879	2,356	296	-87

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Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Zirconium compounds				
Zirconium oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,935	1,021	2,808	175
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,585	2,437	4,855	99
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,090	3,633	2,658	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,331	4,009	3,948	-2
Sulfur dioxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	51	57	49	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,142	4,788	4,163	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1	1	7	514
Value (1,000 dollars)	932	625	2,149	244
Hydrogen peroxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,943	21,847	43,862	101
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,565	4,786	13,834	189
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	46,229	64,515	51,467	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,538	23,565	18,015	-24
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,520,247	6,609,035	6,870,187	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,750,407	1,905,201	2,059,531	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,752,388	9,582,139	11,161,390	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,016,677	3,258,760	3,942,165	21
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,928	12,938	19,338	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,582	19,416	22,788	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	43,236	41,505	82,581	99
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,322	16,336	26,694	63
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	60,583	71,429	75,175	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,903	69,733	84,186	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,074	26,389	23,948	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,298	22,744	23,898	5

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	91,108	97,417	93,555	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,282	30,281	33,162	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	175,607	134,039	168,981	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,990	34,924	40,117	15
Ketones (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	163,051	128,004	160,880	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,713	39,946	48,462	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	210,282	222,428	400,119	80
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,250	69,638	98,790	42
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,669,006	3,721,635	3,904,913	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,929	275,067	260,189	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	743,015	1,044,086	1,281,499	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	166,201	210,740	269,727	28
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	531,920	604,627	511,292	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,966	179,112	167,338	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,278,691	1,380,333	1,705,512	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	417,087	439,502	541,319	23
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	95,913	92,146	83,881	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,984	51,158	60,479	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,084,862	1,215,364	1,308,403	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	339,009	374,987	444,872	19
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79,386	52,575	74,374	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,032	22,402	27,502	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	382,713	268,397	347,003	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,867	108,977	118,935	9

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	73,517	13,449	4,741	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,277	3,397	1,840	-46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,098	69,704	356,954	412
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,104	11,509	46,262	302
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	634,664	740,228	777,486	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,610	156,292	166,247	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,421,202	2,680,431	2,560,297	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	386,514	468,418	524,686	12
Organo sulfur compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,492	14,208	10,487	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,585	11,624	8,662	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,840	23,173	37,844	63
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,738	18,904	25,096	33
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	316,432	289,584	357,743	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,573	232,594	289,779	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	560,269	585,487	693,106	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	594,667	664,834	788,292	19
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,061,835	1,269,038	1,564,934	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	411,016	186,277	275,566	48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,164,561	1,378,528	1,317,961	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	281,261	299,495	317,616	6
Drugs and related products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,984,847	2,394,402	2,863,668	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,682,915	3,101,717	3,230,426	4

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Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Plastics and resin materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,479,695	1,620,952	1,631,494	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	750,303	881,387	1,009,579	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,817,307	5,471,563	6,422,262	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,614,348	2,984,602	3,874,297	30
Elastomers, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	2466,430,616	2297,662,484	2492,232,441	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,045,161	968,950	1,157,297	19
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	777,344,244	879,013,230	1145,195,249	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	649,674	735,351	895,548	22
Flavoring extracts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,591	63,777	77,042	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	103,274	122,395	140,247	15
Essential oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	24,992,709	23,275,709	28,636,346	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,716	109,728	116,576	6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	29,947,617	19,128,675	21,326,607	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,587	111,358	118,904	7
Glue, gelatin and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	55,165	55,218	56,395	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,402	86,170	101,116	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,103	65,383	64,430	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,275	66,105	67,996	3
Aromatic or odoriferous substances				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	679,952	696,676	751,795	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	410,903	436,387	517,255	19
Surface-active agents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	324,023	395,404	307,628	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,133	175,301	170,843	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	304,863	344,848	459,937	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,799	134,016	153,085	14

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Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Soaps and synthetic detergents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	58,429	66,542	68,897	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,413	53,081	54,328	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	187,977	183,253	208,186	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,698	149,475	183,778	23
Synthetic dyes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,877	72,941	76,804	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	252,094	370,878	468,369	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,293	28,516	31,904	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,493	82,098	91,223	11
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,308	20,450	25,148	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,330	106,192	139,391	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	18,321	19,873	26,345	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,036	87,538	120,382	38
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	45,792	55,813	52,530	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,421	34,034	39,457	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,126	2,781	2,592	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,279	3,565	3,851	8
Synthetic tanning materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,753	1,678	2,241	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	696	693	1,055	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,634	1,960	3,280	67
Value (1,000 dollars)	989	1,320	2,246	70
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	4781,042,360	2353,684,038	2588,605,248	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	474,601	461,306	502,961	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	384,482,543	464,512,165	479,191,167	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	245,807	306,676	380,923	24

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Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Inks and ink powders, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	21,708,643	27,749,726	22,597,807	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,922	53,816	63,438	18
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	24,362,715	24,332,023	28,653,431	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,152	50,781	66,522	31
Paints and related items, total				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,414	78,769	101,615	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,132	221,129	276,010	25
Crude petroleum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	1,255,804	1,625,863	1,734,937	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,902,210	22,608,354	29,130,109	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	7,523	6,040	7,100	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	225,567	117,166	125,909	7
Petroleum products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,801,121	10,819,838	11,385,765	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,865,595	2,795,283	3,131,781	12
Natural gas and products derived therefrom				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,135,881	2,993,677	2,504,735	-16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	446,971	279,759	210,448	-25
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	15,982	17,005	16,116	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,418,178	1,248,084	1,122,678	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	16,952			-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,661,759	1,935,373	2,259,053	17
Explosives, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	19,841,895	84,351,232	71,488,074	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,115	35,675	31,031	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	26,597,988	25,906,168	24,264,273	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,347	52,459	55,706	6

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Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,074	14,042	19,987	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,576	31,240	40,232	29
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	525,259	584,037	657,106	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,093	588,229	668,270	14
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	44,018	55,146	68,638	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,534	24,831	29,433	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,203	10,202	11,938	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,544	3,383	3,795	12
Coal and other carbonaceous material				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,611	2,561	2,856	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	116,741	106,077	115,281	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	104,733	101,000	92,041	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,017,795	4,490,074	3,818,244	-15
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	631,112	723,565	812,855	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,491	903,565	1,081,426	20
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	316,383	387,465	457,449	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,856	166,701	218,132	31
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,628	21,656	26,469	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)			29,604	0

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Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	73,103	75,888	83,830	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,848,069	1,910,183	2,194,450	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,704	6,173	11,440	85
Value (1,000 dollars)	323,602	296,031	486,456	64
Tires other than pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	9,394,837	5,051,986	2,751,904	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,420	10,911	14,049	29
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	398,328	471,099	526,736	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,879	6,096	7,552	24
Tubes for tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	42,819	46,018	48,852	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,126	63,436	60,722	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,123	808	1,518	88
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,424	12,377	20,045	62
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,119	5,954	6,703	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,856	33,707	49,440	47
Fabricated rubber and plastics products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,782,845	2,281,487	2,795,459	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,075,256	1,146,380	1,437,815	25

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)		
Benzenoid organic chemicals	(06) 08	
Synthetic organic pesticides, total		
Botanical pesticides, total		03 06 08
Chemical elements		
Inorganic acids		06
Certain inorganic chemical compounds		
Aluminum compounds		
Aluminum oxide		03 06
Antimony compounds		
Calcium compounds		
Calcium chloride	06	03 06
Magnesium compounds	03 05 09 10	08
Manganese compounds	(06)	
Molybdenum compounds	03 06 09	(03) (06) 08 09
Phosphorus compounds	03 06	03 08 09
Silver compounds	(03) (06) 08 09	
Sodium compounds		
Sodium bicarbonate		
Sodium carbonate	06	
Sodium chloride		(03) (06)
Sodium hydrosulfite		
Sodium sulfate		
Tungsten compounds		08
Uranium compounds	(01) (04)	(01) (04)
Vanadium compounds		
Vanadium pentoxide	(03) (06) 09	(03) (08)
Zinc compounds		
Zinc sulfate		(03) (06) 08 09
Zirconium compounds		
Zirconium oxide	03 06 09	08
Sulfur dioxide		03 06 (08)
Hydrogen peroxide	03 06 08 09 10	
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds		
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	06 10	03 06
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)		
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)		
Ketones (non benzenoid)		03 06 10
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)		
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)		
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)		
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)	06	
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)	(03) (06) 08 09	03 06 09
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)		
Organo sulfur compounds		06
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)		
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	03	

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's Trade-monitoring system.

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Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Drugs and related products		
Plastics and resin materials		
Elastomers, total		06
Flavoring extracts	01 10	
Essential oils	05	
Glue, gelatin and related products		
Aromatic or odoriferous substances		
Surface-active agents	07	05
Soaps and synthetic detergents		
Synthetic dyes, total	07	04
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total		01 04
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total		
Synthetic tanning materials	03 04	03 06
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total		
Inks and ink powders, total	08	
Paints and related items, total		
Crude petroleum	01 07	04
Petroleum products		
Natural gas and products derived therefrom		(01)
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials		06 08 10
Explosives, total		
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	03	
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13		
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches		
Coal and other carbonaceous material	04	
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total		
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics		
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers		03 09 10
Pneumatic tires		02 05
Tires other than pneumatic tires	(05) 07 10	
Tubes for tires		02 05
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings		03 09
Fabricated rubber and plastics products		

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Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for 1987 was $23.5 billion, or 15 percent less than the deficit of $27.6 billion in 1986 (table 17, fig. 7). The annual decline in the deficit reflects growing demand for U.S. exports in principal markets (Canada, Japan, and the European Community (EC)) and a reduction in imports (especially precious metals) largely attributed to the depreciation of the dollar relative to other currencies. Total sector exports increased 15 percent to $15.6 billion during 1987 from $13.5 billion in 1986, whereas U.S. imports declined 5 percent to $39.1 billion from $41.2 billion during the period.

U.S. exports of wrought aluminum (up $220 million) registered the most significant increase in 1987, followed by unwrought aluminum (up $213 million), iron and steel mill products (up $185 million), and cut gemstones (up $149 million). The aggregate increase of $921 million that occurred in imports of iron and steel mill products, unwrought aluminum, nonpowered handtools, and industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) was offset by a decline of $4 billion recorded in imports of precious metals.

U.S. bilateral trade

In the minerals and metals sector, the principal U.S. trading partners continued to be Canada, the EC countries, and Japan. Imports from these countries accounted for an aggregated 57 percent of total sector imports and 60 percent of exports, and registered a U.S. trade deficit of $13.1 billion in 1987 (about 10 percent smaller than the deficit in 1986). The products that represented the largest value of trade with these countries included iron and steel mill products, precious metals, unwrought aluminum, cut gemstones, and nonpowered handtools.

On a country-by-country basis, the most significant shift in this sector during 1986-87 occurred in trade of precious metals with Canada. Virtually all of the $1.4 billion decline in imports of precious metals from Canada consisted of gold bullion, and was largely a reflection of a decline in speculative activity. With respect to the major product category of iron and steel mill products, imports of sheet and strip from the EC countries recorded the largest trade shift during the period (declining $120 million), largely reflecting the continuing effects of the voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's) and dampened demand from U.S. automotive and the container and packaging industries.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products) except pt. 1(J(pt.)), and schedule 6 (metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

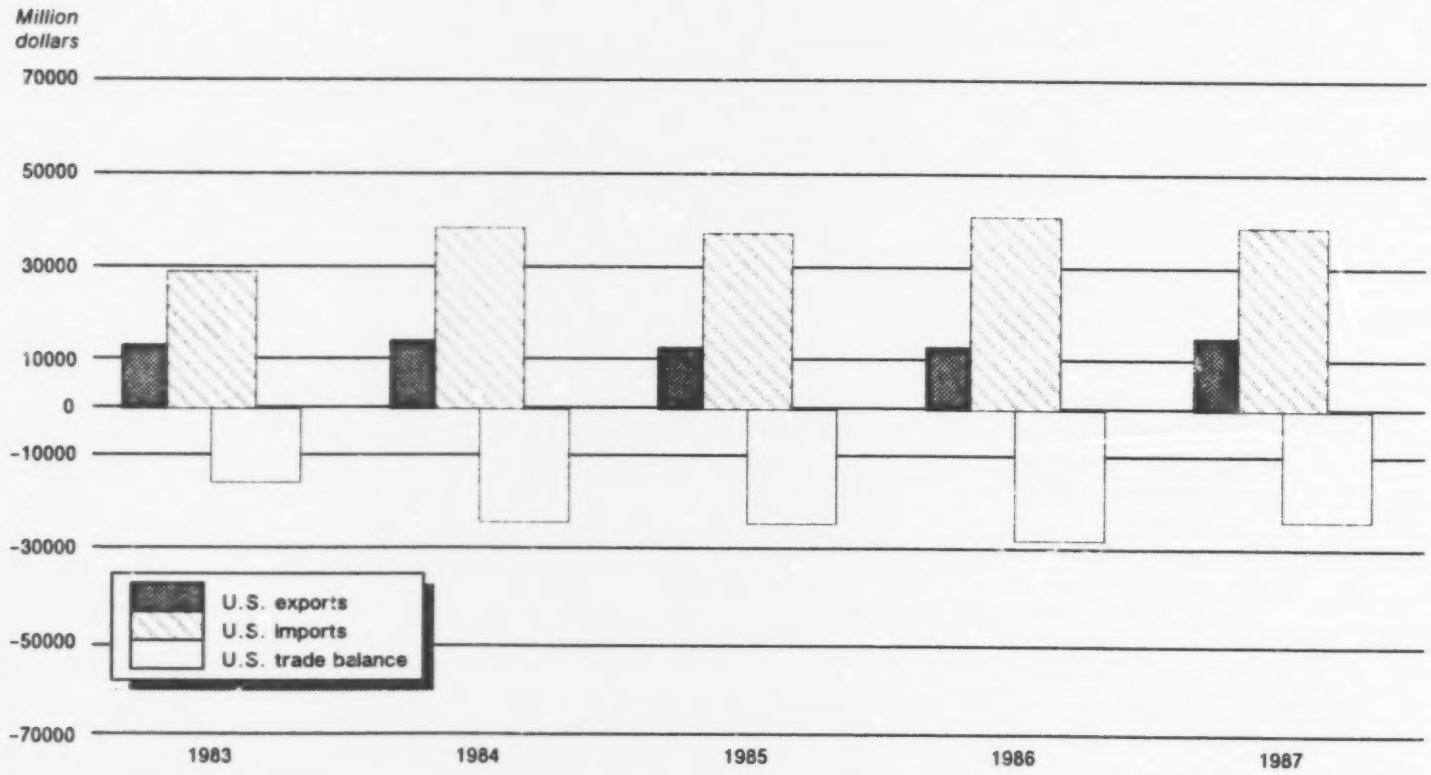
Table 17.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	4,021,99?	3,973,839	4,254,899
Japan	1,659,506	1,871,835	2,024,017
EC	2,571,038	2,663,313	3,111,721
Brazil	120,524	152,795	128,052
Hong Kong	177,054	216,085	308,775
India	119,992	176,857	141,187
Korea	401,520	526,340	559,631
Mexico	963,859	827,858	1,058,605
Taiwan	220,194	334,425	911,897
OPEC	595,451	484,776	481,376
NMES	220,375	136,807	127,903
China	173,769	94,708	86,925
All other	2,215,038	2,220,79?	2,519,041
Total	13,286,545	13,585,726	15,627,104
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	7,825,695	9,118,419	8,376,355
Japan	6,020,923	5,066,341	4,872,797
EC	8,203,653	9,014,010	9,238,281
Brazil	1,061,827	1,032,930	913,408
Hong Kong	330,849	349,543	413,691
India	622,861	756,332	841,423
Korea	1,344,623	1,177,142	1,320,896
Mexico	1,364,248	1,653,572	1,633,814
Taiwan	1,691,024	2,137,100	2,717,924
OPEC	665,598	685,208	629,285
NMES	567,569	753,390	856,462
China	285,777	311,071	499,816
All other	7,862,867	9,474,092	7,312,692
Total	37,561,739	41,218,079	39,127,027
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-3,803,702	-5,144,580	-4,121,455
Japan	-4,361,417	-3,194,506	-2,848,780
EC	-5,632,615	-6,350,697	-6,126,561
Brazil	-941,303	-880,135	-785,355
Hong Kong	-153,795	-133,458	-104,915
India	-502,869	-579,475	-700,236
Korea	-943,104	-650,802	-761,265
Mexico	-400,389	-825,714	-575,209
Taiwan	-1,470,830	-1,802,675	-1,806,027
OPEC	-70,147	-200,432	-147,909
NMES	-347,194	-616,582	-728,560
China	-112,009	-216,363	-412,891
All other	-5,647,829	-7,253,297	-4,793,651
Total	-24,275,194	-27,632,353	-23,499,922

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 7
Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983-87



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Commodity analyses

Iron and steel mill products 1/.--U.S. imports of steel mill product totaled 22.0 million short tons ($8.4 billion) in 1987, representing a 6-percent increase compared with the 20.8 million short tons ($8.1 billion) imported in 1986. The increase in the level of steel imports largely reflects the increase in domestic demand for steel mill products and the increase in the imports of carbon and certain alloy steel products from non-VRA countries. Japan continued to be the largest single country supplier, with total imports of 4.5 million tons ($2.2 billion), which represents an increase of 2 percent from the 4.4 million tons ($2.1 billion) imported from Japan in 1986. Imports from Canada, the second largest source, and not covered by a VRA, increased by 28 percent to 4.1 million tons ($1.5 billion), whereas imports from the third largest source, West Germany, declined by 10 percent to 1.8 million tons ($0.7 billion).

For all grades of iron and steel mill products (predominantly carbon steel), the largest increases in imports occurred in the following product categories: wire and wire products excluding fencing, semifinished forms, hot-rolled sheet and strip, and wire rods. Wire and wire products imports increased 160 percent, from 1.0 million tons ($644 million) in 1986 to 2.6 million tons ($686 million) in 1987. The largest increases occurred in shipments from Canada, Japan, Belgium, and France, which together accounted for 67 percent of all wire and wire products imported during 1987. Imports of semifinished forms increased 9 percent, from 3.2 million tons ($833 million) in 1986, to 3.5 million tons ($957 million) in 1987. The largest increases were from the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Brazil, which accounted for 31 percent of all semifinished forms imported during 1987. Hot-rolled sheet and strip rose by 8 percent, from 2.5 million tons ($743 million) in 1986 to 2.7 million tons ($857 million) in 1987. Wire rod imports increased 8 percent, from 1.3 million tons ($442 million) in 1986 to 1.4 million tons ($469 million) in 1987. These imports were led by increases from Canada (376,954 short tons to 390,072 short tons), Indonesia (26,886 short tons to 97,931 short tons), Singapore (33,065 short tons to 60,425 short tons), and Turkey (23,523 short tons to 61,071 short tons).

Imports of steel mill products of stainless steel increased during 1986-87 by 5,567 tons, from 295,183 short tons ($515 million) to 300,750 short tons ($522 million).

1/ During 1987, the Commission conducted 10 antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on iron and steel mill products. Final affirmative determinations were made in five of the cases, affecting oil country tubular goods from Israel, butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan, malleable cast-iron pipe fittings from Japan, malleable cast-iron pipe fittings from Thailand, and seamless stainless steel pipe from Sweden.

Aggregate exports of iron and steel mill products increased during 1986-87, with overall exports increasing from $745 million (955,000 tons) to $930 million (1,167,000 tons) during the period. The largest increase in exports of all grades occurred in bars, semifinished forms, and pipe and tubing, increasing from $365 million (342,775 tons) to $482 million (471,324 tons) during the period.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
252-1437

Unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap.--Reactivated U.S. smelting capacity supplying the U.S. market caused imports of unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap to decrease by 5 percent during 1986-87 to nearly 1.6 million short tons ($2.1 billion). Imports from Canada, the traditional source of U.S. ingot imports, rose by 6 percent during the period to nearly 1.2 million short tons ($1.5 billion) and accounted for 73 percent of total imports. Imports from many developing countries declined, such as those from Brazil (a 42-percent decrease to 74,750 short tons, valued at $101.3 million) and Venezuela (a 28-percent decrease to 60,026 short tons, valued at $73.2 million).

High ingot prices resulting from a tight supply/demand situation and the depreciation of the dollar compared with many other currencies contributed to an increase in exports of U.S. unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap; exports rose by 17 percent (by quantity) and 35 percent (by value) during 1986-87 to 715,718 short tons ($824.7 million), with Japanese purchases of U.S. unwrought aluminum increasing by 32 percent to 540,292 short tons ($611.5 million). Greater purchases of unwrought aluminum (ingot) rather than scrap accounted for most of this increase, as U.S. ingot exports to Japan rose by 73 percent to 250,073 short tons ($310.6 million).

Deborah A. McNay
252-1425

Aluminum, wrought other than foil.--The aluminum mill products industry has benefited from the dollar depreciation as U.S. exports of wrought aluminum other than foil increased by 40 percent to 290,641 short tons ($710.9 million) during 1986-87. Exports to Canada, the traditional export market, rose by 29 percent during the period to 176,622 short tons ($383.2 million), most of which are believed to represent related-party and item 806.30 (U.S.-origin metal processed abroad and returned to the United States for further processing) transactions. U.S. exports to all other markets rose by 60 percent to 114,019 short tons ($327.7 million). U.S. imports of wrought aluminum products fell by 9 percent during the period to 465,594 short tons

($856.8 million). Although still the primary import source, shipments from Japan fell by 31 percent to 110,163 short tons ($221.6 million).

Deborah A. McNay
252-1425

Lead metal and waste and scrap.--Increased U.S. consumption of lead primarily by the battery industry, along with tightness of supply as a result of a strike at a major Canadian facility, led to higher U.S. lead prices in the third and fourth quarters of 1987 in relation to prices on the London Metal Exchange. The significant price differential caused a surge in the quantity of third and fourth quarter lead imports, up 97 and 45 percent, respectively, over the corresponding 1986 quarters. With higher prices and increased imports in the third and fourth quarters, the quantity of 1987 imports increased 41 percent from the 1986 level of 162,628 short tons to 229,723 short tons, while the value of imports increased 114 percent to $146 million from $68 million in 1986.

Lorie Wagner
252-1439

Zinc metal and waste and scrap.--With a 4 cent per pound (10 percent) increase in the price of zinc from 1986 to 1987, the total value of zinc metal and waste and scrap imports rose 18 percent to $609 million, while the quantity increased only 5 percent to 798,296 short tons. Canada and Australia provided most of the increase in imports, primarily in the form of slab zinc, which is used in the production of galvanized steel products for the automotive and construction industries.

Lorie Wagner
252-1439

Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap.--The increase in foreign demand for unwrought silicon and silicon waste and scrap in 1987 resulted from a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies. U.S. exports increased by 8 million pounds ($49 million) to 18 million pounds ($106 million) in 1987. Larger quantities were exported to 7 of the 10 leading U.S. export markets in 1987. The most significant of these export markets was Japan, which accounted for 52 percent ($55 million) of U.S. exports in 1987.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
252-1437

Iron ore.--A 12-percent decrease in the average unit value of imports, largely reflecting increased competition from relatively low-cost new mines in Brazil, India, and Venezuela, coupled with fluctuating demand in the U.S. market, was primarily responsible for a $58 million decline in the value of imports of iron ore in 1987. Imports decreased from $469 million in 1986 to

$411 million in 1987, but decreased in quantity by only 1 percent, from 16.7 million long tons in 1986 to 16.6 million long tons in 1987. Average unit values decreased for Canada, Brazil, and Liberia, which represented 79 percent of the value of imports in 1987.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
252-1437

Copper.--During 1987, world inventories of copper reached their lowest level in 13 years. This supply shortage plus increased demand caused the price to more than double from $0.64 per pound to $1.35 per pound and resulted in increased production worldwide. In the United States, lower costs of production resulting from modernization efforts and capacity reductions conducted in the past 2 years, plus higher prices stimulated an increase in U.S. copper production. Consequently, imports declined 19 percent to 104.6 million short tons ($108.2 million). In addition, exports, which consist almost wholly of waste and scrap, declined 9 percent to 467.7 million short tons ($472.0 million).

Susan Kollins
252-1441

Nickel.--A dramatic increase in the demand for nickel products caused prices to more than double from $1.60 per pound to $3.68 per pound during 1987. Increased demand came primarily from Japanese and U.S. stainless steel producers which traditionally account for approximately 50 percent of primary nickel consumption. These factors contributed to an 11-percent increase in imports to 288.3 million pounds ($614.3 million) and a 16-percent increase in exports to 47.5 million pounds ($124.2 million).

Susan Kollins
252-1441

Precious metals.--Overall speculative activity for precious metals declined slightly during 1987, causing imports to fall 40 percent to 101.8 million troy ounces ($3.4 billion) and exports rose only 4 percent to 33.8 million troy ounces ($2.2 billion). Much of the change in precious metal trade can be attributed to the significant decline in gold bullion imports. During 1987, gold bullion imports fell 82 percent to 2.4 million troy ounces ($1.0 billion) and exports fell 28 percent to 2.3 million troy ounces ($1.0 billion). As a result, the trade deficit in precious metals fell 50 percent from 137.2 million troy ounces in 1986 to 67.9 million troy ounces in 1987.

Susan Kollins
252-1441

Nonpowered handtools.--Increased activity in the industrial and construction industries during 1986-87 was largely responsible for a 21-percent increase in U.S. imports of nonpowered handtools, from $868 million to $1.1 billion during these periods. As in prior quarterly periods in 1987, most of this increase occurred in the interchangeable tool category (up 24 percent to $332 million), which represented 32 percent of total nonpowered handtool imports in 1987. The principal supplying countries for nonpowered handtools continued to be Taiwan and Japan, which accounted for 28 percent and 23 percent, respectively, of total imports during 1987.

The depreciation of the dollar relative to other currencies was largely responsible for a 14-percent increase in U.S. exports of nonpowered handtools, which rose by $74 million to $607 million in 1987. The product category registering the largest increase was interchangeable tools, which increased $15 million to $275 million. The principal export market in 1987 was Canada, which accounted for 26 percent of total nonpowered handtool exports.

James Brandon
252-1433

Industrial fasteners.--Increased activity in building construction and increased consumer spending for appliances and other durable goods that utilize industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) resulted in imports increasing 9 percent to 1.4 billion pounds ($837 million) in 1987, from 1.3 billion pounds ($719 million) in 1986. The largest increase occurred in imported screws, which rose 13 percent to 716 million pounds ($432 million) in 1987, from 633 million pounds ($362 million) in 1986. On the basis of quantity, Taiwan was the principal supplying country (accounting for 36 percent of total industrial fastener imports in 1987). Japan and Canada were the other major suppliers, representing 30 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of total imports.

James Brandon
252-1433

Kaolin.--A widespread increase in foreign demand for U.S.-produced kaolin (a clay that is used primarily as a filler or coating in the paper industry) and the shipment of relatively expensive forms of kaolin to Canada resulted in a 58-percent ($127 million) increase in U.S. exports in 1987. U.S. exports increased from $220 million in 1986 to $347 million in 1987, reflecting a 28-percent increase in the quantity of exports and a 165-percent increase in the average unit value of exports to Canada. The growth in foreign demand for kaolin was widespread, since larger quantities were exported to all of the 10 leading export markets. The most significant of these export markets was Canada, which accounted for 31 percent ($104 million) of U.S. exports in 1987.

James J. Lukes
252-1426

Ceramic floor and wall tiles.- The U.S. trade deficit in tiles increased by 20 percent ($62 million) to $370 million in 1987, reflecting a 3-percent (13 million square feet) increase in the quantity of imports and a 17-percent increase in the average unit value of imports. U.S. demand for tiles was up by 2 percent in 1987, and imports, despite the 17-percent price increase, remained less expensive than domestic tiles. Imports increased from 506 million square feet ($315 million) in 1986 to 519 million square feet ($378 million) in 1987, while exports increased from 6 million square feet ($7 million) to 7 million square feet ($8 million). Average unit values increased during 1986-87 for seven of the eight leading U.S. suppliers: Italy, Japan, Spain, Brazil, West Germany, Taiwan, and Korea, which represented 86 percent of the value of imports in 1987.

James J. Lukes
252-1426

Cut gemstones.--A 27-percent increase to $706 million in the export of cut gemstones is primarily due to increased demand abroad for diamonds over one-half carat and a 20-percent increase in the price per carat of cut diamond exports. Also contributing to higher exports is a 44-percent increase in the export value of all other cut gemstones. Cut diamonds account for 93 percent ($660 million) of the total value of cut gemstone exports. The value of cut diamond exports increased to Japan by 54 percent, to Hong Kong by 53 percent, and to Israel by 28 percent. The value of cut diamonds to Switzerland decreased by 11 percent.

Linda White
252-1436

Dimension stone and related articles 1/.--A continuing demand for construction use of imported polished marble slab and a 24-percent price increase per square foot contributed to a 17-percent increase to $451 million in imports of dimension stone and related articles. Italy supplied 64 percent

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1/ On July 28,1987, antidumping and countervailing duty petitions were filed with the Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce on behalf of the Ad Hoc Granite Trade Group, alleging that imports of certain finished granite from Italy and Spain were subsidized by the Governments of Italy and Spain and are being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) and that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of such imports. On the basis of information developed in its preliminary investigation, the Commission determined that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of alleged subsidized and LTFV imports from those countries. This is an ongoing investigation currently in the final phase at the International Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

($153 million) of the imported marble, followed by Spain with 10 percent ($23 million). A unit price increase of 36 percent for granite dimension stone caused a 32-percent decrease in the quantity of imports. The dollar value of granite imports decreased by 8 percent, from $159 million in 1986 to $146 million in 1987. Marble and granite together accounted for 85 percent of the total value of dimension stone imports.

Linda White
252-1436

Structures of base metal.--With certain structural products subject to additional U.S. duties as a result of a 1986 affirmative dumping finding against Korea and Japan by the U.S. Government, coupled with the effects of the VRA's, total U.S. imports of structures of base metal decreased by 28 percent to $319.2 million during 1987, compared with imports of $443.2 million in 1986. Imports from Japan, the largest source during 1986, fell 82 percent, from $137.8 million to $24.2 million. Imports from Canada, the largest source of imports during 1987, fell 12 percent to $153.6 million from $175.2 million in 1986.

Mark Paulson
252-1432

Flat glass and flat glass products.--Increased demand for glass for the construction and remodeling markets in Canada, the European countries, and Japan at a time of high capacity utilization, coupled with favorable exchange rates for the U.S. dollar, led to a 54-percent increase in U.S. exports of unprocessed glass, $167 million in 1987 from $108 million in 1986. High demand for architectural and construction glass in Canada induced North American glass producers to concentrate unprocessed glass production in the United States and windshield fabrication in neighboring affiliated facilities in Canada and Mexico. Exports of unprocessed flat glass to Canada increased by 46 percent between 1986 and 1987, from $56 million to $82 million. Similar demand conditions also prevailed in Italy, the United Kingdom, and Japan, where increases in U.S. exports of unprocessed flat glass ranged from 90 to 600 percent. Australia and New Zealand, although still developing their own glass manufacturing facilities, doubled their imports of U.S. unprocessed flat glass to $20 million in 1987.

As U.S. producers shifted part of the windshield production to facilities in Canada and Mexico, U.S. imports of laminated glass for automotive use increased by 25 percent, to $221 million in 1987; 47 percent of the windshields imported in 1987 originated in Canada. Imports of this item from Mexico increased by 13 percent, to $43 million in 1987. Low labor costs represent additional incentive for the U.S. producers to utilize the Mexican fabrication facilities.

Maria MacKay
252-1424

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products				
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	14,492	16,319	17,806	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	431,492	468,743	492,827	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	97	58	51	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,478	9,023	9,562	6
Concrete mixes and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	891	1,970	8,614	337
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,273	49,998	49,690	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	240,650	168,570	233,043	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,424	22,354	27,006	21
Lime				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	194,057	200,709	177,903	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,216	12,237	10,579	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	19,345	16,413	12,607	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,155	4,499	2,970	-34
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	242,714	431,828	75,281	-83
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,086	19,505	20,616	6
Sand				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	292,028	262,533	534,645	104
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,162	1,686	3,590	113
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	2,124,123	1,799,634	1,692,071	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,514	28,200	31,786	13
Crushed stone				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,297	12,676	12,296	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,669	18,452	19,725	7

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	402,584	386,528	450,532	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,664	34,147	28,281	-17
Mica and mica products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,152	9,062	10,311	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,637	6,939	6,439	-7
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	199,672	214,148	203,698	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	480,148	529,332	553,790	5
Asbestos and asbestos products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,128	41,206	34,132	-17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,862	37,549	41,055	9
Abrasives				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	48,307	30,397	40,469	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	116,902	120,755	133,111	10
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	23,194	21,932	28,343	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,165	34,277	40,894	19
Abrasive articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,073	173,233	192,896	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,857	73,086	89,885	23
Industrial diamonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (carats)	46,222,923	46,075,230	48.912,283	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,252	113,301	96,462	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (carats)	51,281,350	48,508,111	56,004,289	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,462	94,297	100,873	7

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Natural gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,690	464,942	454,083	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,040	17,411	21,982	26
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,032,167	3,430,502	3,370,757	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	420,742	556,760	705,797	27
Synthetic gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,047	24,659	34,315	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,799	10,426	12,790	23
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	10	13	12	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,143	1,492	1,635	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,584	1,744	2,205	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	180,933	219,509	346,748	58
Clays, fuller's earth				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3			
Value (1,000 dollars)	151	22	40	75
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	106	120	106	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,132	9,588	8,669	-10
Clays, bentonite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8	2	4	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	512	506	944	86
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	640	581	539	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,972	44,606	40,595	-9
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	18	22	21	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,176	5,432	6,770	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	478	493	475	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,246	109,300	116,953	7

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	622,327	467,467	483,485	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	210,883	215,278	232,891	8
Fluorspar				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	552	552	585	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,301	41,636	43,911	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	9	16	2	-82
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,061	1,801	340	-81
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,211	153,033	180,470	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	155,707	172,451	214,566	24
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	2,681	505,757	518,735	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,146	315,499	378,017	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	6,125	5,939	6,860	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,549	7,471	7,959	7
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,399	8,903	8,010	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,161	6,868	7,261	6
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,067	13,393	12,510	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,543	4,214	4,300	2
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Pottery products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	449,813	540,220	685,907	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,141	8,100	9,179	13

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Table 18.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	50,539	50,333	55,508	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	309,775	323,434	368,105	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	341	520	521	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,189	4,443	9,420	112
Vitreous china food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	23,049	22,075	22,728	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	219,418	225,174	233,688	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,629	1,503	1,521	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,565	12,488	14,516	16
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Ceramic electrical ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,173	83,804	106,228	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,300	98,431	133,199	35
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,492	71,798	67,041	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,500	15,612	19,357	24
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,937	26,062	31,092	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,872	55,180	53,419	-3
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,460	522,458	609,735	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,365	287,972	388,452	35
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	161,751	446,715	174,637	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,182	68,425	72,712	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	211,485	205,002	301,690	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,601	108,285	166,536	54

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Table 18.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tempered glass				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	80,200	66,633	57,664	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,617	132,101	143,779	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	41,145	30,656	34,281	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	95,742	76,482	92,434	21
Laminated glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	152,542	176,928	221,484	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,150	61,788	63,218	2
Mirrors of glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,207	90,245	112,704	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,251	15,531	23,317	50
Glassware and other glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	797,553	921,889	1,001,215	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	409,237	407,039	434,381	7
Fiber glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,051	31,947	46,341	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	95,697	91,995	86,664	-6
Glass containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,098	135,943	133,629	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,787	20,497	27,596	35
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	557,474	652,188	704,294	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,686	146,474	159,744	9
Precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	168,360	169,656	101,765	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,688,223	7,844,201	3,449,082	-56
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	32,308	32,398	33,849	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,640,558	2,112,045	2,192,468	4

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	17,607	22,567	23,421	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,330	883,392	781,941	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	13,226	16.474	17,416	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	414,193	601,753	788,661	31
Platinum group metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	3,451	3,738	3,184	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	961,848	1,250,879	1,147,357	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	844	694	677	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,084	193,670	218,570	13
Gold bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	6,360	13,800	2,423	-82
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,109,475	5,016,558	1,052,940	-79
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	2,888	3,172	2,288	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	919,432	1,207,782	1,034,186	-14
Silver bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	137,397	125,365	67,959	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	855,550	688,295	460,235	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	12,610	10,109	11,240	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,745	56,785	79,122	39
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys				
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	338	295	355	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,729	42,595	52,739	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	31	47	50	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,543	5,270	4,897	-7
Ferroalloys				
Ferrochromium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	665,012	788,252	667,106	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	158,612	178,290	155,079	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,524	12,069	9,136	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,687	5,693	5,730	1

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ferromanganese				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,055,127	1,168,065	1,118,059	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,197	176,654	172,183	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,057	12,576	7,096	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,165	3,403	2,636	-23
Ferrosilicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	304,552	451,481	458,327	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,731	101,284	108,847	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,017	22,673	30,131	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,737	8,354	11,781	41
Iron and steel mill products, all grades				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	24,307	20,754	22,014	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,577,210	8,056,871	8,447,336	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	956	955	1,166	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	841,657	745,170	929,824	25
Copper ore and metal				
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper				
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	69,913	128,638	104,685	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,169	75,063	108,179	44
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	450,096	513,646	467,751	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	446,586	477,204	472,003	-1
Copper, unwrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	441,983	604,587	554,936	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	524,750	758,273	798,171	5
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	74,211	34,670	34,272	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	95,640	46,032	55,467	20
Copper, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	254,173	260,628	250,321	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	566,157	576,715	624,445	8
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	58,497	50,972	72,281	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	205,060	209,711	296,093	41

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Bauxite and aluminum metals				
Bauxite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8,000	7,555	10,823	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	210,091	188,756	233,582	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	35	44	161	261
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,010	8,451	8,246	-2
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	1,101,453	1,668,658	1,583,197	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,126,479	1,825,274	2,055,112	13
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	795,437	613,243	715,718	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	792,267	610,559	824,689	35
Aluminum, wrought other than foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	476,755	509,552	465,594	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	863,192	930,408	856,787	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	194,666	207,456	290,641	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	457,238	490,602	710,893	45
Aluminum foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	28,583	30,150	32,126	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,878	96,240	113,629	18
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	21,210	30,076	61,249	104
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,800	29,717	59,916	102
Nickel ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	374,640	259,661	288,352	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	712,621	549,805	614,358	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	85,101	41,142	47,542	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	212,495	104,263	124,188	19
Tin ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	37	41	46	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	438,040	256,226	283,298	11
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	29	50	31	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,799	35,805	26,109	-27

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Lead				
Lead ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	5,498	6,810	1,891	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,204	1,509	632	-58
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	21,976	12,713	13,451	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,235	6,363	5,921	-7
Lead metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	153,546	162,628	229,723	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,527	68,048	145,689	114
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	96,595	84,206	69,732	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,447	33,518	32,342	-4
Zinc				
Zinc ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	105,170	91,930	61,140	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,044	22,000	15,806	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	31,505	9,594	25,265	163
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,687	4,328	12,387	186
Zinc metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	694,096	757,665	798,296	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	535,587	514,706	608,688	18
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	49,476	77,539	103,502	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,606	40,570	62,382	54
Miscellaneous base metals and ores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,224,484	1,089,647	1,149,992	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,148,260	1,078,131	1,250,763	16
Ores of cerium and thorium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	3			
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,984	1,105	627	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	1,638	1,282	1,285	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	415	326	427	31

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Chrome ore and metal				
Chrome ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	370	437	482	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,829	21,809	23,775	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	90	82	1	-99
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,599	4,127	706	-83
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5	4	3	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,618	21,647	24,096	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,963	2,971	4,669	57
Cobalt ore and metal				
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,592	11,663	18,612	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,139	83,250	122,791	47
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	911	1,191	806	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,355	8,930	7,006	-22
Columbium ore and metal				
Columbium ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,407	3,331	4,809	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,817	6,473	7,894	22
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8	12	48	281
Value (1,000 dollars)	40	174	689	296
Iron ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	15,965	16,748	16,601	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,185	469,027	410,632	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	5,033	4,481	5,013	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	240,556	204,795	198,277	-3

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Table 18.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Magnesium metal				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	8,520	7,002	9,754	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,077	19,015	24,848	31
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	38,188	41,756	45,619	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,202	108,885	114,506	5
Magnesium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	718	1,818	1,554	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,896	4,640	4,074	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	1,950	2,036	2,838	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,401	13,492	16,151	20
Manganese ore and metal				
Manganese ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	758,582	916,866	665,199	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,102	22,654	15,210	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	54,049	40,308	62,154	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,391	3,366	4,256	26
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	18,419	19,705	18,098	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,708	9,962	9,713	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,360	10,562	12,083	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,321	7,913	9,795	24
Mercury ore and metal				
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)	18,892	20,185	18,449	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,336	4,176	3,860	-8
Molybdenum ore and metal				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	4,354	3,526	10,858	208
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,895	6,340	18,606	193
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	63,858	49,152	40,514	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,690	136,006	98,380	-28

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	650	719	819	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,124	5,380	4,853	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	943	1,854	2,657	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,663	5,931	12,370	109
Molybdenum wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	94	102	158	55
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,301	2,701	2,801	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	953	979	855	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,520	16,790	17,209	2
Rhenium metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4	5	7	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,215	2,616	2,044	-22
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	102,074	80,194	71,967	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,841	39,887	35,441	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,974	10,767	18,325	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,488	65,167	106,219	63
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,897	1,508	1,880	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,783	25,306	38,859	54
Tantalum ore and metal				
Tantalum ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,323	1,260	871	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,510	9,915	6,774	-32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			15	--
Value (1,000 dollars)			217	
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	202	522	245	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,924	7,843	8,198	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	589	519	557	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,277	19,318	21,564	12

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tantalum, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19	6	213	3,007
Value (1,000 dollars)	900	73	89	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	69	73	89	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,743	10,391	12,610	21
Titanium ore and metal				
Titanium ore and slag				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	979	1,003	1,020	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,826	133,800	167,834	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	27	5	4	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,952	1,414	1,395	-1
Titanium sponge				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,453	3,252	2,036	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,219	9,583	6,321	-34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	337	461	745	62
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,613	4,962	5,039	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,199	7,674	7,690	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	9	16	9	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,291	59,791	57,210	-4
Titanium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1	1		-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,894	18,840	15,741	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1	1	1	81
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,672	31,412	40,518	29
Tungsten ore and metal				
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	23,462	12,258	17,782	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,950	14,258	23,977	68
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	272	76	3	-95
Value (1,000 dollars)	831	241	30	-87

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Tungsten, unwrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	173	161	119	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,742	1,823	1,328	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	5,609	3,814	3,107	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,661	22,432	15,834	-29
Tungsten, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	123	143	131	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,234	5,719	4,556	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	579	440	458	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,780	24,952	25,370	2
Metallic containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,985	190,215	216,510	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,756	215,403	229,672	7
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	845,376,715	838,712,839	840,920,198	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	494,198	523,250	578,804	11
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	80,096,626	97,900,330	110,755,676	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,622	85,920	89,982	5
Wire strand and rope				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	700,993,717	667,840,732	661,810,277	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	404,459	417,799	475,033	14
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	22,537,677	30,840,268	31,529,350	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,702	40,937	49,557	21
Fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	34,473,391	29,462,151	34,033,276	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,975	10,283	11,524	12
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1,059,773	1,391,562	1,605,856	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,270	2,669	2,843	7

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Table 18.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wire cloth				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	15,148,552	23,523,115	15,217,181	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,245	53,451	48,972	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	41,971,283	45,170,070	63,397,313	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,937	16,394	18,018	10
Welded wire mesh				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	72,957,609	92,274,594	104,637,868	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,448	28,067	30,827	10
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	4,829,719	5,253,492	6,712,824	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,372	4,441	6,584	48
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,439,225	1,603,215	1,894,161	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	533,830	545,879	647,547	19
Fasteners				
Bolts, nuts, and screws				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1241,551,398	1253,987,813	1363,591,515	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	699,235	719,191	837,414	16
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	131,436,069	103,257,536	131,872,809	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,673	147,171	162,118	10
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,329,790	1,431,173	1,648,459	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	777,242	668,436	760,186	14
Handtools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	826,366	867,776	1,051,440	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	633,775	533,363	607,002	14
Table flatware				

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Table flatware, precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)	10,037,558	8,483,902	8,158,796	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,163	12,042	13,181	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)	51,221	36,581	89,516	145
Value (1,000 dollars)	977	653	1,039	59
Table flatware, stainless steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)	665,556,298	658,594,845	592,239,282	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,255	107,242	105,105	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)	657,603	1,335,212	2,764,791	107
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,313	1,652	2,735	66
Scissors and shears				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	53,504,928	75,838,198	75,411,594	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,490	44,288	45,439	3
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	363,219	234,103	226,623	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	761	664	704	6
Miscellaneous metal products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,763,918	4,007,442	4,516,677	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,436,975	1,472,229	1,757,848	19
Chain of base metals				
Power transmission chain of iron and steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	77,348,251	71,041,807	70,063,993	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,064	97,424	102,869	6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	8,361,071	6,875,555	7,529,641	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,607	20,956	22,623	8
Anchor chain of iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	18,672,159	11,836,770	9,564,346	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,931	6,799	5,052	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1,893,234	1,344,503	1,498,063	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,238	2,070	2,360	14

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Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	55,624,951	60,277,633	56,472,684	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,610	48,972	51,742	6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	15,314,134	13,302,326	18,336,912	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,340	15,655	16,994	9
Structures of base metal				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	402,814	443,141	319,258	-28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	327,247	241,185	278,176	15

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Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Nonmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products		
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker		
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	06 (08)	06
Lime		09
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	(03) 09	
Sand	03 06 09 10	
Crushed stone		
Dimension stone and articles thereof		09
Mica and mica products		
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel		
Asbestos and asbestos products		
Abrasives	06	
Abrasive articles		
Industrial diamonds	09	
Natural gemstones	09	
Cut gemstones and articles thereof		
Synthetic gemstones		
Clays		
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay		03
Clays, fuller's earth	03 06 (08) 09	
Clays, bentonite	03 06	
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	08	
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.		
Fluorspar		(03) (06) 09
Ceramic products		
Refractory and heat-insulating products		
Ceramic construction articles		
Ceramic floor and wall tiles		
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles		
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.		
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery		
Pottery products, n.e.c.		
Fine earthenware food utensils		03 08 09
Vitreous china food utensils		
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.		
Ceramic electrical ware		
Ceramic sanitary ware		
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.		
Glass and glass products		
Flat glass and products thereof		
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)	(06) 08	03 06
Tempered glass		
Laminated glass		

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's Trade-monitoring system.

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Mirrors of glass		03
Glassware and other glass products		
Fiber glass	03	
Glass containers		
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.		
Precious metals	(03) (06)	09
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap		
Platinum group metals		
Gold bullion	(03) (06) 09	09 10
Silver bullion	(06) 09	09
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys		
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	09	
Ferroalloys		
Ferrochromium		08
Ferromanganese		(06) 08
Ferrosilicon		03 06
Iron and steel mill products, all grades		
Copper ore and metal		
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper		
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	03 08	
Copper, unwrought		
Copper, wrought		03 06
Bauxite and aluminum metals		
Bauxite	06	06 (08) 09
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap		
Aluminum, wrought other than foil		03 06
Aluminum foil		03 06 09
Nickel ore and metal		
Tin ore and metal		(06)
Lead		
Lead ore and concentrate	(03) (06) 08 09	
Lead metal and waste and scrap	03 06 08 09	
Zinc		
Zinc ore and concentrate	(06)	03 06 09
Zinc metal and waste and scrap		03 06
Miscellaneous base metals and ores		
Ores of cerium and thorium	(03) (06) 08 09 10	08
Chrome ore and metal		
Chrome ore	09	(03) (06) 08 09
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap		03 06
Cobalt ore and metal		
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	03 06 09 10	(06)
Columbium ore and metal		
Columbium ore	06	
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste		

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Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports					Exports				
and scrap	03	06	09	10						
Iron ore										
Magnesium metal										
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	06	09								
Magnesium, wrought						06				
Manganese ore and metal										
Manganese ore										
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap						06				
Mercury ore and metal										
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	09									
Molybdenum ore and metal										
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	03	06	09			09				
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap						03	06	08	10	
Molybdenum wrought	06	(08)								
Rhenium metal	06	(08)								
Silicon metal										
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap						03	06			
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	03									
Tantalum ore and metal										
Tantalum ore	(06)	09	10			03	06	08	09	10
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	(06)	08	09	10						
Tantalum, wrought	03	06	08	09	10					
Titanium ore and metal										
Titanium ore and slag										
Titanium sponge	(06)					03	06	09	10	
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap						(06)	08			
Titanium, wrought						06				
Tungsten ore and metal										
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	03	06				(03)	(06)	08	09	10
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap										
Tungsten, unwrought										
Tungsten, wrought										
Metallic containers										
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing										
Wire strand and rope										
Fencing										
Wire cloth	(06)	08				06				
Welded wire mesh						03				
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware										
Fasteners										
Bolts, nuts, and screws										
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons										
Handtools										
Table flatware										
Table flatware, precious metals						03	06	(08)	09	10
Table flatware, stainless steel						03	06	09		
Scissors and shears										

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Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Miscellaneous metal products		
Chain of base metals		
Power transmission chain of iron and steel		
Anchor chain of iron or steel		
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel		
Structures of base metal	89	86

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Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment deteriorated further in 1987, with the trade deficit in these products increasing to $67.4 billion, or $1.9 billion more than the 1986 deficit (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products rose by 9 percent to $175.0 billion in 1987, representing an increase of $14.9 billion over those in 1986. Principal sources of imports were Japan, the European Community (EC), Canada, and Mexico, which together accounted for 80 percent of total imports. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment increased by 14 percent to $107.6 billion in 1987. Principal export markets in 1987 included Canada, the EC, Japan, and Mexico. These countries accounted for 63 percent of U.S. exports in 1987. Significant trade changes in 1987 occurred in automobile trucks; audio and video tape recorders; office machines and parts thereof; and semiconductors, all of which are covered later in this section.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment in 1987 were Japan, the EC, and Canada. The trade deficit with Japan increased slightly from $58.6 billion in 1986 to $59.4 billion in 1987, whereas the trade deficit with the EC and Canada decreased from $11.4 billion to $9.9 billion and from $4.3 billion to $1.5 billion, respectively.

The decline in the growth of imports of machinery and equipment from Japan reflects a variety of factors including a moderating of demand for Japanese made products, which was induced by several economic developments, including the appreciation of the Japanese yen vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar. In addition, certain voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's) have limited the growth of U.S. imports in certain product areas such as passenger automobiles and machine tools.

Growth in U.S. exports was due principally to increased exports to Canada and the EC. The increase in exports of machinery and equipment to Canada was concentrated in U.S. industries that are closely linked to Canadian industries, such as those producing automobiles and office machines, thus reflecting a growing economic integration between the two countries. The increase in exports to the EC can be attributed, in part, to the depreciation of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis the currencies of our major European trading partners.

1/ Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 (Metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

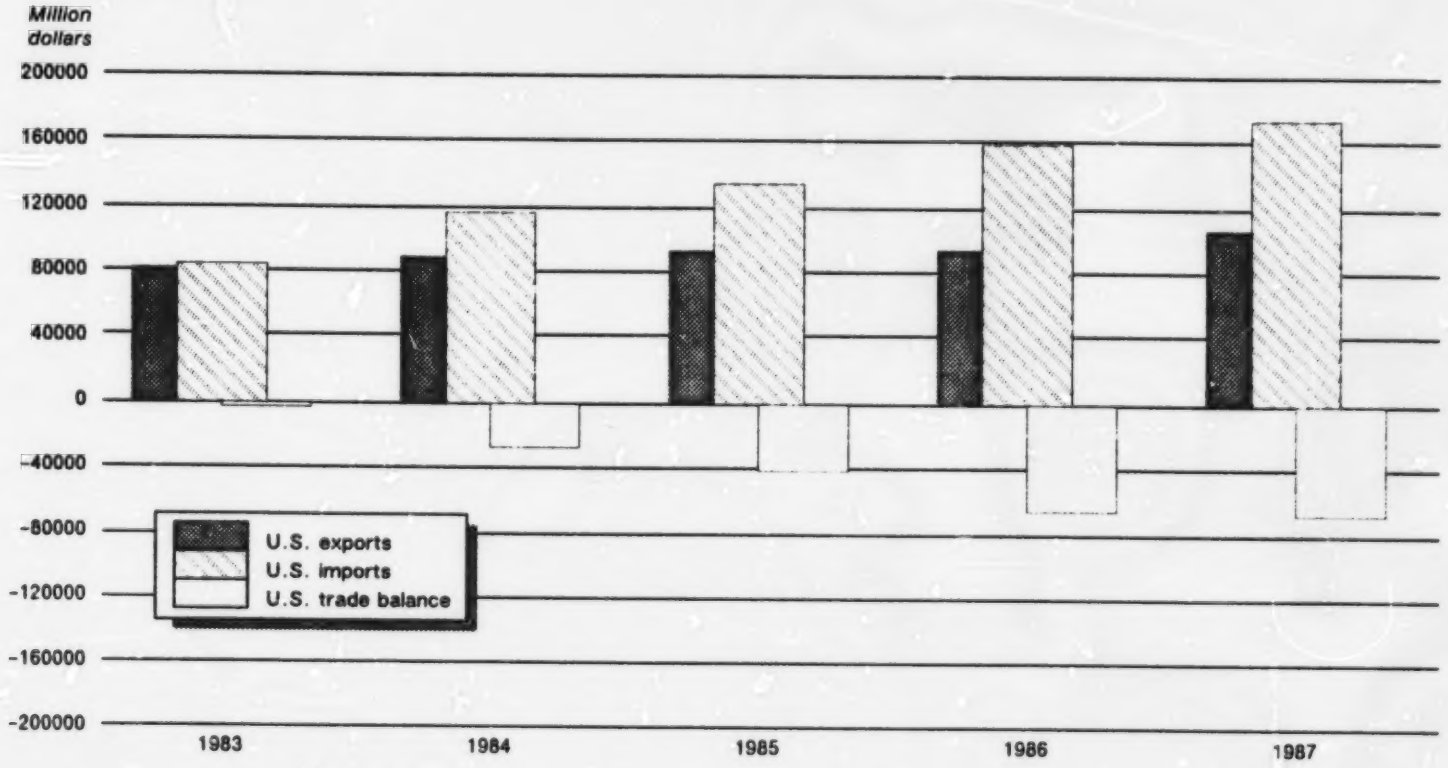
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	26,894,458	25,431,976	29,059,158
Japan	5,361,093	6,007,254	6,786,507
EC	19,312,427	20,851,058	25,634,576
Brazil	1,346,603	1,602,581	2,105,504
Hong Kong	981,962	1,073,373	1,415,735
India	540,623	694,558	714,043
Korea	2,045,113	1,989,463	2,474,343
Mexico	6,186,587	6,006,354	6,792,676
Taiwan	1,567,393	1,696,854	2,310,870
OPEC	5,676,916	5,159,718	4,585,906
NMES	2,117,201	1,939,863	1,675,796
China	1,888,579	1,661,560	1,452,266
All other	22,124,576	22,074,224	23,998,997
Total	94,154,952	94,527,276	107,554,112
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	29,361,808	29,727,058	30,528,469
Japan	51,493,486	64,559,238	66,153,116
EC	26,010,156	32,297,673	35,494,269
Brazil	1,170,485	1,414,986	1,913,136
Hong Kong	2,144,571	2,271,495	2,501,883
India	51,981	46,803	41,833
Korea	2,812,076	4,502,044	6,995,472
Mexico	5,414,153	6,513,212	8,319,532
Taiwan	5,090,470	6,083,888	8,122,382
OPEC	50,931	58,439	46,688
NMES	244,103	262,874	613,208
China	89,907	143,779	468,371
All other	11,241,152	12,342,234	14,249,137
Total	135,085,372	160,079,945	174,979,126
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-2,467,350	-4,295,082	-1,469,311
Japan	-46,132,393	-58,551,984	-59,366,609
EC	-6,697,729	-11,446,615	-9,859,693
Brazil	176,118	187,595	192,368
Hong Kong	-1,162,609	-1,198,122	-1,086,148
India	488,642	647,755	672,210
Korea	-766,962	-2,512,581	-4,521,129
Mexico	772,433	-506,858	-1,526,856
Taiwan	-3,523,077	-4,387,034	-5,811,512
OPEC	5,625,985	5,101,279	4,539,218
NMES	1,873,098	1,676,989	1,062,588
China	1,798,673	1,517,780	983,894
All other	10,883,424	9,731,990	9,749,861
Total	-40,930,420	-65,552,669	-67,425,013

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 8

Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983-87



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Commodity analyses

Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof.--Total imports of internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts thereof, declined by $53 million, from about $2.9 billion in 1986 to slightly less than $2.9 billion in 1987. Engines and parts dedicated for aircraft use accounted for 96 percent of this category, or $2.8 billion in 1987. Such imports were divided approximately equally between parts of engines and engines ($1.4 billion and $1.3 billion, respectively). The United Kingdom, France, and Canada were the chief sources of U.S. imports of engines and parts in 1986 and 1987.

Total U.S. exports of internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts rose from $4.0 billion in 1986 to $4.6 billion in 1987, or by 15 percent. Exports of nonpiston-type aircraft engines and parts represented 88 percent of the 1987 total, up from 84 percent in 1986. Exports of nonpiston-type aircraft engines rose by $260 million, from $1.1 billion in 1986 to $1.3 billion in 1987. Exports of parts for these engines rose by $450 million, from $2 3 billion in 1986 to $2.7 billion in 1987. An upturn in the British, French, and Canadian markets for commuter, business, and large aircraft was the principal reason for the increase in U.S. exports in 1987.

Peder Andersen
252-1388

Pumps for liquids.--In 1987, U.S. imports of pumps (and parts) for liquids increased by 15 percent, to $885 million, up from $766 million in 1986. Principal suppliers were West Germany, Japan, and Canada. U.S. imports from Japan consisted largely of stock pumps for use in measuring and dispensing machines, motor-vehicle engines, and those for the paper and pulp industries. U.S. imports from West Germany during 1987 consisted largely of fuel injection pumps for compression ignition engines and hydraulic, reciprocating, and centrifugal pumps and parts for industrial applications. In 1987, imports from Canada consisted largely of stock pumps and parts for use in the automotive industry. Economic growth coupled with increased U.S. automobile production by Japanese manufacturers are cited by industry sources as the primary factors contributing to an increase in imports of pumps for liquids.

U.S. exports of pumps (and parts) for liquids were valued at $928 million in 1987, representing a 9-percent increase over those in 1986. Nearly all of the increase occurred in exports to Canada, the principal foreign market for these products. Exports to Canada were valued at $280 million in 1987, representing an increase of 35 percent over those in 1986. Industry sources indicate that an estimated 85 percent of U.S. exports of pumps for liquids to Canada consisted of intracompany transfers by U.S. corporations and their subsidiaries.

Air-conditioning machines.- U.S. imports of air-conditioning machines and parts increased from $451 million in 1986 to $637 million in 1987, or by 41 percent. Japan, which accounted for $269 million of the total, continued to be the principal supplier, accounting for 42 percent of total imports in 1987.

However, imports of air-conditioning machines and parts from Mexico, the vast majority of which were imported under TSUS item 807.00, increased by 84 percent in 1987 to $117 million, up from $64 million in 1986. Automotive air-conditioning machines from both Japan and Mexico represented the bulk of U.S. imports of these products.

U.S. exports of air-conditioning machines and parts increased to $881 million in 1987, up by 15 percent from those in 1986. Exports of automotive and truck-type air-conditioning machines and parts accounted for an estimated 50 percent of total exports of these products in 1987. The principal export market for these machines and parts continued to be Canada, which accounted for 54 percent of total exports of these products in 1987; other significant export markets included Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and West Germany. According to industry sources, the rise in U.S. exports of these products was largely related to an increase in auto production in Canada and to a lesser extent in Mexico.

Ruben Mata
252-1403

Earth-moving and mining machinery.--U.S. imports of earth-moving and mining machinery and parts increased by 9 percent, from $2.1 billion in 1986 to $2.3 billion in 1987. Japan continued to be the principal supplier, accounting for 38 percent of the total value of imports in 1987. The rise in imports is largely attributed to sustained activity in the lumber industry and a recovering coal industry, along with increased activity in highways, bridges, sewers, and related public works construction.

U.S. exports of earth-moving and mining machinery declined by 17 percent, from $3.8 billion in 1986 to $3.2 billion in 1987. Canada continued to provide the largest market, receiving $564 million of total exports in 1987, and representing an increase of 16 percent from those in 1986. Parts of all earth-moving and mining machinery accounted for the bulk of the overall export decline, decreasing by 23 percent, to $2.4 billion in 1987. The decrease can be attributed to a decline in demand along with an increase in the purchasing of these products from U.S. manufacturers located offshore.

Juanita Kavalauskas
252-1402

Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery.--U.S. imports of lifting, handling, loading, and unloading (material handling) machinery and parts increased by 9 percent, from $1.0 billion in 1986 to $1.1 billion in 1987. Much of this increase was attributed to a 25-percent rise in imports of conveyors and a 109-percent rise in imports of hoists and winches. Japan, the principal source of these products, increased its shipments of conveyors and hoists and winches to the United States by 55 percent and 73 percent, respectively. The rise in imports can be attributed to a growing U.S. economy which has in turn stimulated capital expenditures for new plant and equipment by industries such as mining, construction, automotive, chemical, and food and beverage.

William Greene
252-1405

Printing trades machinery.- Exports of printing trades machinery rose to $628 million in 1987, up by 29 percent over those in 1986. Big gains occurred in shipments to the United Kingdom and Taiwan, as well as to a number of smaller foreign markets. A significant increase was recorded in exports of roll-fed printing presses that rose to $98 million in 1987 compared with $50 million in 1986. Other export improvements were experienced by the other miscellaneous printing machinery sector, up by 52 percent to $97 million in 1987, and by linotype and typesetting machinery and parts, up by 19 percent to $134 million. Industry sources and the U.S. Department of Commerce attributed the increase in exports in 1987, in part, to the weakening of the U.S. dollar. In addition, the U.S. industry offered new, as well as unique product lines in such areas as control devices and drives and counting equipment. Furthermore, several new markets opened up in Asian countries, believed to be partially as a result of the political need to reduce their trade deficits with the United States.

David Slingerland
252-0263

Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof. U.S. imports of these products decreased from $2.7 billion in 1986 to $2.4 billion in 1987, or by 11 percent. This decrease in imports represents the first downturn in 5 years. The decrease was largely due to the VRA's with Taiwan and Japan. The VRA's, which limit exports to the United States, took effect on January 1, 1987. The majority of the decrease was in imports of machining centers, milling machines, lathes, and punching and shearing machines, all of which are included under the VRA's. Decreases in U.S. imports of these products ranged from 14 percent to 26 percent. Japan continued to be the major machine tool exporter to the United States, accounting for approximately 50 percent of total U.S. metalworking machine tool imports in 1987, or $1.2 billion, but representing a 6-percent reduction in imports compared with those in 1986. Imports from West Germany, the second largest U.S. supplier, declined by 12 percent in 1987 to $417 million.

U.S. exports of metalworking machine tools increased from $897 million in 1986 to $990 million in 1987, or by 10 percent. According to published sources, the increase in U.S. exports was partially because of increased demand from a variety of industries (such as the heavy-construction and farm implements industries), particularly in Brazil, Canada, and South Korea. The principal foreign market for U.S. exports of these products was Canada, which accounted for 17 percent of total U.S. exports.

Carol Howell
252 1398

Office machines.--U.S. imports of office machines including parts rose to $18.3 billion in 1987, 26 percent higher than those in 1986. The principal supplier was Japan, which accounted for 48 percent of total imports. Singapore and Taiwan were also large suppliers, accounting for 12 and 10 percent of total imports, respectively. U.S. exports of office machines

improved markedly in 1987, increasing by nearly 21 percent compared with an increase of 4 percent in 1986. U.S. exports in 1987 were valued at $18.6 billion. In spite of pessimistic economic forecasts, U.S. and worldwide demand for these products remained exceptionally strong during the year as firms continued to seek improved efficiency through the use of the latest generation of computing and data processing equipment. The principal foreign markets for U.S.-produced office machines included Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan. The U.S. trade surplus in office machines deteriorated further in 1987, as it has in every year since 1981. The surplus in 1987 was $234 million, or 70 percent less than the surplus in 1986.

Automatic data processing machines.--Imports of automatic data processing machines including computers and peripherals rose by 27 percent to $7.0 billion in 1987. Imports of computer peripherals were the driving factor in the overall import increase. U.S. multinationals depend heavily on imported peripherals to make up computer and automatic data processing systems sold in the United States. The price, quality, and reliability of imported peripherals have allowed such imports to capture a large U.S. market share. Countries in the Far East were the major suppliers with imports from Japan up by 25 percent, from Singapore up by 69 percent, from Taiwan up by 47 percent, and from Korea up by 53 percent. U.S. exports of these products increased by 18 percent to $4.1 billion in 1987. Despite this increase in exports, the trade deficit in these products rose to $2.9 billion, representing a 45-percent rise over the deficit in 1986.

U.S. imports of parts of automatic data processing machines entering duty-free, increased by 54 percent in 1987 to $7.5 billion. Major foreign suppliers of the duty-free parts were Japan and Singapore, which supplied 37 and 23 percent, respectively, of all such imports.

William Fletcher
252-1407

Taps, cocks, valves, and parts.--The value of imports of taps, cocks, valves, and parts increased by 14 percent, from $1.0 billion in 1986, to $1.2 billion in 1987. Principal suppliers were West Germany, Japan, Taiwan, and Canada; collectively, these countries accounted for 66 percent of the total value of these products in 1987. U.S. imports from West Germany, Japan, and Canada continued to consist largely of industrial-type valves of iron and steel with actuators and component parts. U.S. imports from Taiwan consisted largely of hand-operated and check valves used primarily for household and commercial construction. The increase in imports is attributed to a strong residential construction market coupled with increased market demand for industrial valves for public sanitation projects.

U.S. exports of taps, cocks, valves, and parts increased by 17 percent, from $609 million in 1986 to $711 million in 1987. Principal foreign markets were Canada and Mexico. Collectively, these two countries accounted for 47 percent of the total value of exports in 1987. According to industry sources, the rise in U.S. exports of taps, cocks, valves, and parts was largely related to modest worldwide increases in petrochemical production and refining applications.

Ruben Mata
252-1403

Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment.--U.S. imports of this equipment increased by 19 percent to $2.8 billion in 1987 compared with the nearly $2.4 billion that entered during 1986. Imports from Japan, the leading foreign source, rose by 20 percent to $656 million, or 23 percent of the 1987 annual total. Mexico, the second leading foreign source, registered a 23-percent, or $98 million, gain during 1987, to $534 million. A portion of the increase in the value of U.S. imports of this equipment was attributable to the declining strength of the dollar versus numerous foreign currencies during 1987, which made imports from many foreign sources more expensive. Import suppliers, however, including U.S. companies that operate in low-wage-rate offshore locations under TSUS item 807.00, have been successful in maintaining and even occasionally increasing their U.S. market shares through aggressive non-price promotion. Relatively stable U.S. demand for these products during 1987 contributed to the success of these endeavors. U.S. exports of motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment increased by 10 percent during 1987 to $1.2 billion from $1.1 billion in 1986. The resulting trade deficit in these products consequently totaled slightly over $1.6 billion, 27 percent larger than the deficit recorded in 1986. A portion of the export increase was the result of the declining international value of the dollar that enabled U.S. producers to price their exported products more aggressively.

Transformers.- Transformer imports increased by 9 percent during 1987 to $281 million. A 6-percent decline in imports from Canada, the leading foreign source, was more than offset by a 50-percent increase in imports from Taiwan, the second leading import supplier. U.S. imports from these two countries amounted to $54 million and $48 million, respectively, during 1987. The decline in Canadian shipments to the United States was principally related to a substantial downturn in imports of transformers rated from 1,001 kilovoltampere (kVA) to 100,000 kVA. The increase in imports from Taiwan was largely the result of an upturn in entries of transformers rated at less than 40 voltampere (VA) and of unrated transformers.

Motors.--U.S. imports of motors rose by 17 percent during 1987 to $680 million, largely on the strength of imports from Japan, Mexico, and West Germany, the top three leading suppliers. The increase in imports from Japan was principally concentrated in direct current (dc) motors of from 1/40 to 1/10 horsepower (hp) and in alternating current (ac) motors of from 1/10 to 1 hp, and increased imports from Mexico was largely because of increases in the latter motor category. Increased imports from West Germany were largely because of a rise in shipments of motors rated between 1 and 20 hp, other than ac motors.

Miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers.--U.S. imports of this apparatus and parts increased by nearly one-third (32 percent) to $1.6 billion during 1987, compared with the $1.2 billion total registered during 1986. All of the top 10 leading suppliers recorded import increases during 1987, the most significant of which were Japan, up by 39 percent to $350 million; Mexico, up by 29 percent to $317 million; Taiwan, up by 38 percent to $176 million; Canada, up by 20 percent to $175 million; and Hong Kong, up by 26 percent to $150 million. This strong import showing was largely attributable to the continued strength of the U.S. market for power supplies, including ac/dc converters, for various consumer electrical and electronic products. The U.S. markets for these

products are generally very price sensitive and import suppliers, including U.S. companies utilizing TSUS item 807.00, have exhibited an increasing ability to supply high quality and lower price equipment to U.S. purchasers.

John Cutchin
252-1396

Primary cells and batteries.--U.S. imports of primary cells and batteries increased significantly during 1987, rising by 29 percent to $611 million. Japan was the largest supplier during the period, increasing its share of total imports from 52 percent in 1986 to 55 percent in 1987. The increase in Japan's share was related to a 57-percent rise in imports of nickel-cadmium batteries used in rechargeable devices. Mexico was the second largest supplier of batteries, accounting for $56 million in imports. Most of these imports, however, were entered under TSUS item 807.00, indicating that these articles were assembled in Mexico from U.S.-fabricated components.

In contrast to a 3-percent decline in 1986, U.S. exports of primary cells and batteries increased during 1987 by 30 percent to $310 million. The bulk of this increase went largely to Mexico, reflecting increased production by U.S.-owned automobile assembly operations in that country.

Gary M. Cohen
252-1392

Ignition equipment.--U.S. imports of automotive ignition equipment, including battery-charging alternators, starters, spark plugs, and ignition coils, rose by 23 percent in 1987, reaching $665 million. The increase in imports was related to a rise in demand for replacement parts for imported cars and to purchases of foreign equipment by both U.S.- and Japanese-owned motor-vehicle assembly operations in the United States. The major suppliers of ignition equipment included Japan with $271 million in imports, followed by West Germany with $113 million, and Mexico with $84 million.

In contrast to a 5-percent decline in 1986, U.S. exports of ignition equipment increased by 20 percent in 1987 to $390 million. However, about 83 percent of this increase went to Canada and Mexico, reflecting increased purchasing by U.S.-owned automobile assembly operations in those countries.

Gary M. Cohen
252-1392

Telephone and telegraph apparatus.- Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus rose by more than 18 percent, from $2.3 billion in 1986 to $2.7 billion in 1987. The bulk of the increase was attributable to growth in imports of telegraph apparatus, which rose by 72 percent to $83 million in 1987 and is largely the result of growing imports of facsimile machines from Japan. Japan is the principal source of these machines worldwide and demand is growing rapidly as facsimile replaces other means of transmitting written

communication. Imports of telephone apparatus grew less than 4 percent over the 1986 figure to $1.7 billion. Japan was the principal source of U.S. imports, supplying approximately one-half of imports during both periods. Exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus rose by nearly 11 percent from $870 million in 1986 to $964 million in 1987, with the top three markets, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Taiwan, posting the largest gains.

Sylvia McDonough
252-1394

Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment.--U.S. imports of products in this group decreased from $16.7 billion in 1986 to $16.3 billion in 1987, representing a decrease of 2 percent. The largest source of such imports in both years was Japan. U.S. imports from Japan decreased from $10.4 billion in 1986 to $8.5 billion in 1987; as a share of the total, imports from Japan decreased from 63 percent to 52 percent during the period. The principal products in this group include audio and video tape recorders (41 percent of the total value during 1987); television apparatus (26 percent of the total value); and radio receivers and miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts (13 percent of the total value).

Television Apparatus. 1/--Comparing imports in 1986 and 1987, U.S. imports of television apparatus increased from $3.8 billion to $4.2 billion, or by 11 percent. U.S. imports from Japan, the largest source in both years, decreased from $1.4 billion in 1986 (38 percent of total imports) to $1.3 billion in 1987 (31 percent of total imports). This decrease was attributed to a drop in imports of Japanese televisions--from $825 million in 1986 to $527 million in 1987--partly because of retaliatory duties that were imposed on certain Japanese made televisions between April 17, 1987, and November 4, 1987. By reflecting the decrease from Japan, total imports of televisions decreased by 5 percent from 1986 to 1987, falling from $2.4 billion to $2.3 billion.

Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts.- U.S. imports of articles in this product grouping increased from $1.9 billion in 1986 to $2.1 billion in 1987, or by 13 percent. U.S. imports from Japan, the largest source of such imports during both years, increased from $634 million

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1/ On Aug. 19. 1987, the Commission instituted investigation No. 751-TA-14 to determine whether or not an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States would be materially retarded, by reason of imports of liquid crystal display (LCD) television receivers from Japan, if the antidumping order regarding such merchandise were to be modified. On Dec. 9, 1987, the Commission determined not to modify the existing antidumping order to exclude LCD television receivers. The Commission's supporting majority opinion stated that it had not been demonstrated that LCD television receivers were sufficiently different from other types of television receivers to warrant exclusion from the outstanding antidumping order.

in 1986 to $716 million in 1987, representing 34 percent of total imports in both years. The most significant growth area in this product grouping during the period was in miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts of radio apparatus.

U.S. exports of radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts increased from $1.3 billion in 1986 to $1.6 billion in 1987, or by 22 percent. The largest subgroup of products during both years was miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts of radio apparatus. Much of such exports were parts of radios shipped by two major U.S. auto producers to plants in Brazil and Mexico that produce automobile radios under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.

Transceivers.- U.S. imports of transceivers increased from $463 million in 1986 to $651 million in 1987, or by 41 percent. Much of the increase was accounted for by a 44-percent increase in imports from Japan, the largest source of imports in both periods. The most significant growth in imports of this product grouping occurred in imports of CB transceivers. The CB has regained some of its popularity in recent years, especially emergency mobile communications devices that can be stored in a car's trunk or glove box and only activated when needed.

Eric Nelson
252-1387

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.- Imports in this category decreased by 17 percent to $6.7 billion in 1987 as imports from Japan, the largest supplier, fell by 33 percent to $4.2 billion. Of the major product groups imported from Japan, shipments of video cassette recorders declined by 40 percent to $2.5 billion, car radio-tape player combinations decreased by 18 percent to $453 million, and parts for recording apparatus fell by 41 percent to $141 million. Industry sources attribute these declines to the rise in the value of the Japanese yen vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar, and note that Japanese electronics firms have been moving production overseas, investing in foreign-exchange reserves, and concentrating on their growing domestic market.

A number of developing countries have capitalized on the strenth of the yen by increasing their exports to the United States. Exports from the Republic of Korea rose by 38 percent to $757 million and those from Taiwan increased by 56 percent to $608 million. Mexico and Singapore also showed strong growth with exports from these countries rising by 16 percent to $399 million, and 120 percent to $180 million, respectively. Japan's share of total U.S. imports declined from 76 percent in 1986 to 62 percent in 1987.

Thomas A. Sherman
252-1389

Radio Navigational Aids, Radar, Radio Remote Control Apparatus and Parts Thereof.--Both imports and exports of electronic navigation, detection, and remote control apparatus showed significant increases in 1987. Imports rose to $421 million, or by 25 percent, compared with those in 1986, and exports rose to $932 million, or by 22 percent. The overall volume of trade in these

products has been steadily increasing and the U.S. balance of trade has been constant at about $500 million surplus in each year since 1982. Japan and Canada are the principal U.S. trading partners in these products. The increased trade flow indicates these countries are continuing to upgrade the electronic systems used in their aircraft and ships, because of increased air and ship traffic.

W. Fletcher
252-1407

Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus.--U.S. imports of products in this group rose from $674 million in 1986 to $800 million in 1987, representing an increase of nearly 19 percent. Japan and Taiwan were the largest sources of U.S. imports, accounting for 47 percent of the total in 1987, up from less than 43 percent in 1986. Japan, Taiwan, and Korea posted large gains mainly in apparatus other than burglar and fire alarms, such as LCD indicator panels, horns and other sound signaling apparatus, and miscellaneous electric visual signaling apparatus.

Sylvia McDonough
252-1394

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits.--Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits include circuit breakers, fuses, printed circuit boards, switches, relays, connectors, and other items that allow the efficient use of electric power and are used in the construction of electrical and electronic end products. In 1987, imports of these articles increased by more than 28 percent over those in 1986 to $3.0 billion. This rate of increase is higher than in the previous two years, reflecting the recovery of markets for electronic end products in 1987. U.S. imports from Japan during 1987 amounted to $785 million (26 percent of the total), the largest share of U.S. imports from any country for the year. U.S. imports from Mexico, Canada, and West Germany, together, amounted to $1.0 billion and accounted for almost 35 percent of total imports during 1987. Imports from Taiwan also rose at a high rate, increasing by 53 percent in 1987 to $278 million. This growth is the result of foreign investment in Taiwan, largely from Japan, to take advantage of lower production costs.

U.S. exports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased by 17 percent in 1987 over those in 1986 to $2.3 billion. Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Japan received the largest shares of these U.S. products. Trade with Canada and Mexico reflects the continuing integration of the electrical industries in these countries with U.S. industries. Exports to Japan increased by 7 percent in 1987 over those in 1986, the lowest rate of increase in 5 years. The declining rate in U.S. exports to Japan is the result of Japan's greater use of offshore subsidiaries that afford lower costs of manufacture.

Chip Hayes
252-1391

Semiconductors.--U.S. imports of semiconductors which include integrated circuits (IC's), transistors, frequency control devices, diodes, and rectifiers rose by nearly 28 percent to slightly less than to $7.8 billion in 1987. This increase signaled the recovery of the U.S. market for semiconductors, although imports during 1987 did not surpass the 1984 import peak of $7.8 billion. U.S. imports of IC's which accounted for 80 percent of semiconductor imports in 1987, increased 35 percent in 1987 to $6.2 billion. Japan was the largest supplier of metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) IC's, and these devices accounted for 73 percent of Japan's $1.4 billion IC shipments to the United States. MOS shipments increased to 46 percent of total IC imports in 1987, or to $3.6 billion.

Japanese shipments of MOS devices were valued at $1.0 billion in 1987, representing an increase of 50 percent over those in 1986. However, the quantity of these shipments from Japan in 1987 increased by only 16 percent. The increase in the value of imports from Japan resulted from several factors. The most important was the increased demand for memory products, particularly high-density memory devices, because of the recovery of the electronic end-products markets, especially the computer market. Unit values were initially higher because of the semiconductor arrangement entered into by Japan and the United States in September 1986, which reportedly caused an increase in import prices and also brought about a cutback in production. MOS shipments from Malaysia, Canada, and Singapore, the next largest suppliers, together rose by 51 percent during 1987 to $1.4 billion. These imports were largely devices assembled from U.S. exports of chips and dice. MOS imports from Korea were valued at $372 million in 1987, representing an increase of 50 percent over those in 1986. The increase in imports from Korea reflect a movement by that country into the commodity memory market.

U.S. exports of semiconductors rose 28 percent during 1987 to $6.3 billion, thus leaving a U.S. deficit of $1.5 billion in semiconductor trade. The bulk of these exports were components shipped to offshore facilities in Pacific rim countries for further processing. Although U.S. exports to Japan increased 60 percent in 1987 to $476 million, the U.S. deficit in semiconductor trade with Japan rose 29 percent during the year to $1.5 billion because of the continuing volume of imports.

Chip Hayes
252-1391

Insulated electrical conductors.- U.S. imports of insulated electrical conductors rose by 22 percent in 1987 to $1.9 billion compared with nearly $1.6 billion entered during 1986. The vast majority of the increase was accounted for by imports from Mexico, Taiwan, and Japan, which rose by 23 percent to $884 million, 16 percent to $353 million, and 41 percent to $159 million, respectively. Imports from Canada, the third leading foreign source, rose by only 3 percent in 1987 to $224 million. Ignition wiring harnesses and wire sets for motors vehicles and miscellaneous electrical appliance cord sets continued to be the dominant categories of products imported from Mexico. Border operations of U.S. producers that import into the United States under TSUS item 807.00 account for the vast majority of

these entries. The same two classes of products also accounted for the vast majority of entries from Taiwan, where duty-free status under the GSP is prevalent. Imports from Japan during 1987, were more predominately composed of miscellaneous power supply cords than of motor-vehicle wiring harnesses, but were nearly entirely dutiable at the full column 1 duty rate. The overall increase in imports of all of the products in this grouping was largely attributable to the continued strength of U.S. automobile sales and to the stable U.S. demand from consumer electronic and electrical products.

John Cutchin
252-1396

Automobile trucks and truck tractors.- U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors reached $8.3 billion in 1987, rising by 3 percent over the $8.1 billion level in 1986. In terms of quantity, imports of trucks decreased from 1.3 million units in 1986 to 1.2 million units in 1987. Over 87 percent of these vehicles were lightweight trucks (pickups and vans) imported from Japan and Canada. U.S. imports of lightweight trucks, principally from Japan, decreased by 20 percent in 1987 compared with such imports in 1986. The decline in imports of light trucks from Japan is attributed to a displacement by increased imports of low-priced, entry-level passenger cars from Brazil, Korea, and Yugoslavia, along with increased demand for U.S.-produced light trucks.

U.S. exports of trucks increased by almost 8 percent in 1987, in terms of units, and by 20 percent, in terms of value, compared with such exports in 1986. Of the 202,016 trucks exported in 1987, almost 88 percent, or 177,797 units, were destined for Canada. Saudi Arabia, the second leading export market, received only 5,371 trucks from the United States in 1987. Most of these trucks were gasoline-powered lightweight vehicles.

Dennis Rapkins
252-1406

Passenger automobiles. 1/--The value of U.S. imports of automobiles, including the value of imports from foreign trade zones (FTZ's), increased from $49.1 billion in 1986 to $51.6 billion in 1987, or by 5 percent. In terms of units, imports of automobiles, including those produced in FTZ's, increased from 8.2 million to 8.7 million units, or by 6 percent. Excluding FTZ imports in 1987, there were 4.6 million units, valued at $47.9 billion, compared with 4.8 million units in 1986, valued at $45.3 billion, imported from outside of the United States.

1/ The Japanese Government announced on May 1, 1981, that it would restrain the level of automobile exports to the United States during the Japanese fiscal year 1981 (April 1981-to March 1982) to 1.68 million units. The Japanese Government made similar announcements concerning export limitations covering the following fiscal years: 1982-83--1.68 million units; 1984-1.85 million units; and 1985-88- 2.3 million units.

The average unit value of these automobiles (excluding FTZ imports) increased from $9,657 in 1986 to $10,429 in 1987, or by 8 percent. Imports from Japan, the leading source of new automobile imports since 1975, increased from $21.1 billion in 1986 to $21.3 billion in 1987, or by 1 percent. West Germany, Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Italy, Mexico, and Yugoslavia also posted import gains over those in the previous year.

U.S. exports of automobiles increased by 9 percent, rising from $6.3 billion in 1986 to $6.9 billion in 1987. Canada continued to be the largest export market for autos, accounting for 83 percent of the total value of exports in 1987. The United States exported 560,566 automobiles, valued at $5.7 billion, to Canada in 1987, compared with 638,840 autos, valued at $5.8 billion, in 1986. Of the four leading export markets for U.S.-produced automobiles, exports (in terms of units) decreased to Canada, but increased to Saudi Arabia, France, and Kuwait.

Dennis Rapkins
252-1406

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories. 1/ -- U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts and accessories imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA), increased by 14 percent in 1987, compared with such imports in 1986. Imports during 1987 amounted to $24.1 billion compared with $21.2 billion in 1986. Imports from Canada, the leading source of imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, increased from $9.4 billion in 1986 to $9.9 billion in 1987. Imports from Japan, the second largest source of these products, increased from $4.5 billion to $5.2 billion, or by 16 percent. Much of the increase from Japan was linked to the expansion of Japanese-owned automobile assembly facilities located in the United States. U.S. imports of APTA items in 1987 amounted to $8.4 billion compared with $8.1 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 4 percent.

1/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories classified in schedules 1-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, however data for imports of motor-vehicle parts from foreign trade zones are not available. During 1987, the Commission considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving motor-vehicle parts. Final affirmative antidumping determinations were made in cases involving imports of tubeless steel disc wheels from Brazil (investigation No. 731-TA-335) (Final)); tapered roller bearings and parts thereof, and certain housings incorporating tapered rollers from China, Romania, Hungary, Italy, Japan, and Yugoslavia (investigations Nos. 731-TA-341-346 (Final)); and certain forged steel crankshafts from West Germany and the United Kingdom (investigations Nos. 731-TA-352-353 (Final)). In addition, a final affirmative countervailing duty determination was made in a case involving imports of certain forged steel crankshafts from Brazil (investigation No. 731-TA-282 (Final)). On Sept. 1, 1986, the Commission instituted investigation 332-232 on the global competitiveness of the U.S. automotive parts industry pursuant to a request from the U.S. Senate, Committee on Finance. The resulting report was published in December 1987.

Exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories increased from $13.0 billion in 1986 to $14.9 billion in 1987, or by 15 percent. Exports to Canada, the leading export market, increased by 13 percent, largely because of an increase in Canadian auto production. Exports to Mexico, the second largest market, rose by 18 percent. The United States experienced a record trade deficit of $9.3 billion in motor-vehicle parts and accessories with all countries in 1987 compared with the previous record deficit of $8.2 billion in 1986.

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--Products contained in this group include body stampings, bumpers, wheels, hubcaps, wheel covers, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes and parts, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as axles, tire valves, clutches, universal joints, and related parts. Imports of these items, in terms of value, increased from $9.0 billion in 1986 to $10.2 billion in 1987, or by 13 percent, and exports increased from $8.1 billion to $9.3 billion, or by 15 percent. The trade deficit in these products rose to $916 million in 1987 compared with $861 million in 1986.

The primary export markets for these parts in 1987 were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. Together, these countries represented $7.7 billion of the total $9.3 billion in U.S. exports in 1987, or by 83 percent. The products in this group that accounted for the largest increase in exports were stampings, transmissions, brakes, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts.

Canada, Japan, West Germany, Mexico and France were the principal sources of imports in this group, accounting for $8.9 billion, or 87 percent, of the total imports in 1987. U.S. imports under APTA totaled $4.2 billion in 1986 and $4.7 billion in 1987, and accounted for 47 and 46 percent, respectively, of the total imports in 1986 and 1987.

Dennis Rapkins
252-1406

Tractors and parts.--U.S. imports of tractors and parts increased in 1987 to almost $1.5 billion, representing a 10-percent increase over those reported in 1986. Compared with imports of wheeled tractors suitable for agricultural use (excluding used tractors), which rose by only 2 percent to $738 million in 1987, imports of other types of tractors rose by 35 percent, from $254 million in 1986 to $344 million in 1987. Within this category, imports of garden tractors (including walk-behind tractors), off-the-highway, and other utility tractors showed the largest increases. U.S. imports of parts for tractors increased by 9 percent, from $358 million in 1986 to $391 million in 1987. Overall, Japan remained the leading supplier of tractors and parts, accounting for 35 percent of imports in 1987--a slight decrease from its import share in 1986. Other leading suppliers in 1987 included the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Canada.

U.S. exports increased by almost 5 percent, from $1.5 billion in 1986 to $1.6 billion in 1987. However, in terms of quantity, U.S. exports increased by 58 percent, from 36,532 units to 57,655 units. Garden tractors accounted for approximately 98 percent of the volume increase in exports, increasing

from 23,840 units ($45.1 million) to 44,224 units ($72.2 million) in 1987. Canada accounted for 66 percent and Western Europe accounted for 31 percent of these exports. Overall, Canada remained the principal export market, accounting for 34 percent of U.S. exports of tractors and parts in both 1986 and 1987. Other important markets in 1987 were Belgium and Luxembourg (accounting for 10 percent of total exports), France (5 percent), and the United Kingdom (4 percent)--all primarily exports of parts to European production operations of U.S. firms.

Dennis Fravel
252-1404

Forklift trucks and parts. 1/--U.S. imports of forklift trucks and parts increased from $674 million in 1986 to $733 million in 1987, or by 9 percent. Japan and the United Kingdom, together supplied 63 percent of total imports in 1987, compared with 62 percent in 1986. The value of imports from Japan rose by 7 percent during 1987: however, there was virtually no increase in quantity. The value of imports from the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea also continued to increase, by 20 percent and 45 percent, respectively, as the United States continued to import more U.S.-designed trucks from these countries.

Exports of forklift trucks and parts rose by 14 percent in 1987, to $301 million compared with $263 million in 1986. Canada was the major foreign market in 1987, accounting for 32 percent of U.S. exports of forklift trucks and parts. Such exports increased by 25 percent, rising from $76 million in 1986 to $95 million in 1987. The value of U.S. exports of forklift parts to Korea grew by 80 percent during the period to $17.6 million. Industry sources reported that several U.S. companies are shipping parts to their assembly plants in Korea, and that many of these forklifts are then exported to the United states.

Mary Murphy
252-1401

Motorcycles, including parts.--U.S. imports of motorcycles and parts decreased by 31 percent, from $887 million in 1986 to $610 million in 1987. Imports of motorcycles declined by 40 percent, from $736 million in 1986 to $440 million in 1987. Imports from Japan fell by 43 percent to $396 million in 1987 and accounted for 90 percent of total imports of motorcycles.

1/ In June 1987, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined in investigation No. 731-TA-377 (Preliminary) that the industry in the United States producing internal combustion, fork-lift trucks with lift capacities between 2,000 and 15,000 pounds provided for in TSUS item 692.40 is injured by reason of imports from Japan, which have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

Heavyweight motorcycles (those with engine displacement over 700cc) accounted for 18 percent of total motorcycle imports during 1986, rising to 25 percent in 1987. Imports of heavyweight motorcycles from Japan rose from 14 percent of total motorcycle imports in 1986 to 20 percent in 1987. The rise in imports of heavyweight motorcycles is attributed to a decrease in the tariff imposed by Presidential Proclamation 5050 on April 15, 1983. Since the imposition of the tariff, there has been an increase of "tariff busters," or motorcycles with engine displacement between 690 and 699cc, which fall just under the 700cc tariff cutoff. 1/ Italy replaced West Germany as the second largest supplier, with imports more than doubling to $16 million in 1987. U.S. imports of parts of motorcycles increased by 12 percent, from $152 million in 1986 to $170 million in 1987. Japan remained the principal supplier, accounting for approximately 84 percent of imports of parts during both periods.

The value of exports of motorcycles and parts increased by 64 percent, from $75 million in 1986 to $124 million in 1987. Exports of motorcycles rose by 68 percent to $102 million during 1987. Japan replaced Canada as the principal export market. Exports of parts of motorcycles rose to $22 million in 1987, or by 47 percent. Canada continued to provide the principal export market, followed by West Germany, Japan, and Australia.

Juanita Kavalauskas
252-1402

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement. 2/--U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement were valued at $6.9 billion in 1987, compared with $6.7 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 3 percent. Industry sources attribute the rise to increased deliveries of smaller foreign-made transport airplanes. U.S. exports also rose, from $13.7 billion in 1986, to $14.5 billion in 1987. As a result, the U.S. trade balance under the Civil Aircraft Agreement increased from a surplus of $7.0 billion in 1986 to a surplus of $7.6 billion in 1987, or an increase of almost 9 percent. Flight simulators and parts and new civil gliders showed the most significant changes in trade activity.

U.S. imports of flight-simulating machines and parts rose from $91 million in 1986 to $142 million in 1987, or by 56 percent. The majority of the increase was accounted for by a twofold increase in imports of simulators for large transport aircraft from Canada. U.S. exports of simulators and parts decreased by 14 percent in 1987, to $54 million.

1/ On Oct. 9, 1987, in Presidential Proclamation 5727, the President determined that it is in the national interest to terminate import relief for heavyweight motorcycles. The proclamation is pursuant to the Commission's recommendation to the President on June 19, 1987, following invoice No TA-203-17. The Presidential Proclamation is effective with respect to heavyweight motorcycles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after Oct. 17, 1987.

2/ Included are aircraft parts and accessories classified in schedules 5 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

U.S. exports of new civil gliders rose in 1987 to $127 million, from $61 million in 1986. This rise can be almost entirely accounted for by a large sale of gliders to French Guiana, which increased its purchases by $82 million in 1987. French Guiana's total order of $99 million represented 77 percent of total U.S. exports of civil gliders in 1987.

U.S. imports of new civil airplanes rose from $1.8 billion in 1986 to $2.0 billion in 1987, or by 11 percent. Multiengined commuter and business aircraft imports increased from $908 million in 1986 to $1.1 billion in 1987. U.S. imports of French, Brazilian, and West German new civil airplanes delivered in 1986 accounted for most of the increase in imports. U.S. exports of new civil airplanes increased marginally, rising from $6.8 billion in 1986 to $6.9 billion in 1987. Japan, the United Kingdom, and Brazil were the primary exports markets for these aircraft in 1987.

Peder Andersen
252-1388

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,361	64,459	96,234	49
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	374,078	326,440	380,209	16
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,032	17,039	4,487	-74
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,064	20,434	30,294	48
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vaper power units, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,059	133,855	127,786	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	273,204	172,868	160,978	-7
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,450,916	4,745,641	5,369,300	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,233,222	3,955,380	4,234,342	7
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,431,390	2,949,143	2,896,721	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,608,576	3,974,661	4,606,117	16
Non-piston type aircraft engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	2,010	2,274	2,136	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,226,615	1,397,810	1,306,067	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	2,561	1,477	1,826	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,023,260	1,052,298	1,307,074	24
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,116	37,256	51,936	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,401	12,370	15,435	25

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export

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Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,438	93,059	99,109	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,513	47,554	59,059	24
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	665,921	766,826	885,463	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	910,911	848,557	928,009	9
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	729,072	757,631	855,089	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,689	78,058	115,489	48
Compressors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	657,162	725,811	847,976	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	599,259	511,093	623,746	22
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,594	132,580	153,244	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,303	61,379	65,554	7
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,727	451,401	637,806	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	849,344	768,843	880,524	15
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,938	72,235	90,207	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,525	129,184	114,721	-11
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,896	404,727	447,526	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	421,905	435,109	596,823	37

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,720	36,536	40,136	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,398	16,855	15,794	-6
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,143	23,438	32,099	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,408	17,973	22,418	25
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	314,070	332,544	386,392	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,512	241,391	286,641	19
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	233,663	280,426	361,655	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	536,695	514,937	638,882	24
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	413,411	539,736	586,149	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	301,143	295,995	329,403	11
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,752	114,366	120,438	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,444	55,701	58,786	6
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,566	217,480	277,008	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,154	362,818	439,311	21

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Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery				
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,804,274	2,060,075	2,252,611	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,548,014	3,849,357	3,213,483	-17
Drilling and boring machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	1,867	6,009	1,184	-80
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,387	24,231	30,578	26
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	4,316	887	978	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,184	118,456	88,783	-25
Front-end loaders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	500,250	614,477	638,467	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	340,678	313,470	324,448	4
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	7,114	10,789	12,109	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	302,601	450,970	545,115	21
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,322	1,995	2,865	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	169,283	130,381	169,757	30
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	837,974	1,040,035	1,128,623	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	477,002	449,043	484,387	8
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	361,221	312,427	366,626	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	516,581	438,675	468,471	7

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,066	185,846	256,386	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	220,436	201,574	202,520	0
Lawnmowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,903	77,744	94,603	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,451	113,749	173,521	53
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof				
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,752	7,019	7,994	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,733	8,505	22,871	169
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,962	28,435	33,859	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,543	65,576	81,576	24
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,465	13,996	11,356	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,487	26,085	21,137	-19
Bakery machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,483	56,381	64,636	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,479	27,948	33,853	21
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,291	16,141	15,499	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,809	45,116	50,129	11

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	131,711	158,336	162,031	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,128	124,736	154,186	24
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery				
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	389,330	476,788	463,223	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	241,281	262,306	302,945	15
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	808,788	1,037,599	1,078,239	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	439,210	486,728	628,192	29
Duplicating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,281	45,939	63,835	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,077	48,619	72,023	48
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,108	19,162	18,565	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,966	11,766	14,295	21
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	489	1,797	185	-90
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,962	9,524	13,299	40
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	68	53	69	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,490	1,540	2,691	75

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Table 21 -- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile yarn-producing machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	5,886	7,835	19,931	154
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,647	179,189	297,943	66
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,803	2,197	2,456	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,605	23,105	27,463	19
Textile yarn-preparing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	5,737	5,044	4,358	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,787	47,524	59,833	26
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,051	1,415	2,237	58
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,463	12,710	23,404	84
Weaving machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	34,911	24,266	31,810	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,076	139,345	169,344	22
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,823	1,600	1,643	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,384	11,470	12,210	6
Knitting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	62,609	55,284	55,649	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,589	137,046	163,162	19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	2,059	3,140	3,294	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,912	17,191	20,920	22
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	1,721	1,399	2,443	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,328	20,410	22,162	9
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,060	2,187	1,543	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,563	7,846	10,279	31
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,849	18,598	17,788	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,651	5,467	4,838	-11

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,215	138,416	157,409	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,907	160,280	219,676	37
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,503	68,008	96,629	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,556	18,685	29,696	59
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	3,394	3,872	3,518	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,365	15,853	14,421	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	8,785	13,340	16,563	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,230	25,639	43,982	72
Parts of textile machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,161	288,247	336,011	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	130,279	159,190	160,822	1
Cordage machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,067	7,756	5,795	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (units)				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,182	1,245	3,870	211
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	323,504	375,224	466,660	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,114	115,769	144,026	24
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials				

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Table 21.— U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	232,647	114,343	100,354	-12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,433	106,121	130,094	23
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,366	111,680	141,779	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,729	138,960	95,151	-32
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,090,317	2,671,386	2,375,862	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	758,772	896,612	989,946	10
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	301,706	393,110	469,417	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,529	276,737	337,446	22
Tool holders and accessories				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,061	95,229	97,722	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,262	154,819	179,542	16
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	385,713	433,101	486,845	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,589	236,449	284,857	20
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,325	12,223	12,635	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,579	54,256	61,718	14
Office machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,454,786	14,606,317	18,354,137	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,874,587	15,396,310	18,588,341	21

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,032	3,791	3,404	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	392,256	505,088	324,072	-36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	230	91	57	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	161,229	59,903	50,700	-15
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,919	2,985	2,386	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	337,172	288,017	147,838	-49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	209	74	42	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,045	13,291	7,072	-47
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	113	806	1,018	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,084	217,071	176,234	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	20	17	15	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,184	46,611	43,627	-6
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism				
Automatic data processing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	13,089	17,288	22,961	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,976,672	5,527,053	7,024,034	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	595	659	789	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,153,783	3,488,714	4,119,829	18
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	391,724	315,072	375,346	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,900	9,347	8,022	-14
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	33,196	34,874	38,798	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,307	121,253	144,800	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	207	105	130	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,502	2,704	3,183	18

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	14,456	11,561	12,383	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	263,417	193,818	230,546	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	17	48	21	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,398	6,642	4,839	-27
Office machines and parts				
Copying machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,096	1,144	983	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,117,346	1,294,003	1,305,556	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	40	56	68	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,338	120,932	181,130	50
Miscellaneous machines				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,464	17,420	16,607	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,238	18,153	20,485	13
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,395	185,825	218,389	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	194,095	196,330	237,251	21
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,992	77,548	89,036	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,602	98,647	118,433	20
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	420,015	574,944	754,112	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,257	304,206	366,634	21

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Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,412	33,808	45,445	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,320	39,603	59,422	50
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,808	105,258	86,551	-18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,939	25,326	34,927	38
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,306,632	1,575,594	1,953,563	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,067,141	2,012,501	2,101,132	4
Parts of machines				
Industrial molds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,458	321,554	383,846	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,656	158,214	169,708	7
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	12,105	13,591	9,214	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,225	2,129	1,798	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,854	4,663	1,229	-74
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,445	3,774	2,068	-45
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	838,779	1,024,077	1,165,536	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	610,348	609,102	711,074	17
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	626,896	651,510	691,727	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	277,746	257,920	311,826	21

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Forged steel grinding balls				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	362	1,500	3,358	124
Value (1,000 dollars)	510	607	1,394	129
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	64,374	71,106	136,967	93
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,387	15,930	31,798	100
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	292,950	362,572	456,705	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	245,164	227,518	242,766	7
Miscellaneous machinery parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,171	101,513	102,009	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	182,586	176,398	205,727	17
Electrical machinery and equipment				
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,195,566	2,383,943	2,842,055	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,184,329	1,119,353	1,230,782	10
Transformers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	149,100	146,758	160,244	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	273,210	258,897	281,280	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,488	3,881	4,771	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,356	119,051	115,640	-3
Motors and generators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	836,427	896,870	942,683	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	515,071	482,682	524,956	9

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Generator sets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	779	589	435	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	249,937	221,426	154,214	-30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	53	50	59	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,662	152,716	170,343	12
Magnets and electromagnetic devices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	131,934	160,576	177,016	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,232	24,847	29,782	20
Primary cells and batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	364,486	474,789	610,587	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	231,935	238,682	310,110	30
Storage batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,963	293,061	379,728	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	129,851	126,588	185,024	46
Portable electric hand tools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	234,844	327,612	381,235	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,545	73,975	93,923	27
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,550	127,283	152,276	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,426	85,872	131,119	53
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	173,589	314,327	323,393	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,860	58,808	68,474	16
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,954	98,022	95,237	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,794	14,684	16,491	12

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Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ignition equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	370,022	542,687	664,585	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	341,466	323,576	389,818	20
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,539	234,768	332,693	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,905	57,886	104,293	80
Portable electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,345	45,558	61,909	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,741	13,853	20,773	50
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	300,851	321,665	375,624	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,602	363,287	389,748	7
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	461,348	489,616	587,420	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,227	102,641	115,779	13
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	968,894	991,750	937,983	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,890	120,264	152,794	27
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,418	105,757	116,338	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,374	26,025	26,998	4

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Telephone and telegraph apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,028,438	2,286,308	2,699,574	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	832,102	870,181	964,484	11
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	518,930	401,355	416,230	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	362,672	394,342	411,676	4
Telephone instruments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	18,193	41,010	42,597	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	483,901	932,438	949,926	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	717	628	886	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,321	37,542	65,872	75
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	941,768	921,319	1,044,057	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	179,083	191,229	246,293	29
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,195,061	16,667,656	16,273,563	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,484,393	2,497,142	2,899,645	16
Television cameras				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	444,118	404,191	280,149	-31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,278	48,578	54,516	12
Television apparatus				
Television receivers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,007,568	2,442,903	2,332,551	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,508	212,955	247,987	16
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,878,112	1,845,628	2,082,803	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,288,249	1,325,491	1,614,124	22

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Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automobile radio receivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,876	3,717	3,071	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	237,644	209,659	173,663	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	684	802	1,038	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,093	78,413	100,480	28
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	43,544	40,455	39,238	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	638,166	532,986	583,576	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	534	765	1,100	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,734	20,170	25,880	28
Transceivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	7,091	6,933	9,187	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	306,138	463,326	651,200	41
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	168	165	180	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,678	246,653	214,186	-13
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	424,952	596,312	618,724	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,067	18,684	20,822	11
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,594,479	8,067,332	6,743,611	-16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	213,444	217,742	258,433	19
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	221,448	336,279	421,026	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	791,784	762,509	931,805	22

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Radar				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,100	189,381	198,551	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	596,845	588,888	771,716	31
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	527,629	673,869	800,027	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,329	227,131	240,710	6
Electrical capacitors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	335,737	385,288	477,454	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	209,666	228,392	272,046	19
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,188,073	1,213,005	1,541,780	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,803	70,962	92,453	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	18,288	20,065	29,230	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,918	14,747	26,963	83
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	148,057	256,776	395,240	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,410	38,420	57,018	48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	112,240	97,665	119,012	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,565	41,536	53,199	28
Ceramic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,497,681	4,425,563	5,563,279	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	122,695	163,840	166,825	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	601,508	1,117,210	2,088,405	87
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,303	89,382	103,421	16
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,949,271	2,333,742	2,991,965	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,011,330	2,158,637	2,522,452	17

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Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical switches and relays				
Circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	25,312	35,464	52.777	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,992	81,001	126,594	56
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	27,396	20,615	31,588	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,368	120,562	137,718	14
Switches other than circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	465,043	480,449	640,592	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	367,879	435,885	538,794	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	172,679	192,089	229,413	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	281,144	280,764	278,634	-1
Fuses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	67,482	81,861	126,443	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,958	21,782	31,477	45
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)				45
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,501	38,101	38,413	1
Connectors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,145,954	1,269,392	1,932,314	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	246,664	284,688	375,325	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	982,738	984,737	1,295,850	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	355,321	395,766	489,004	24
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	121	247	287	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,242	10,806	17,372	61
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	58	29	103	253
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,916	29,780	26,202	-12
Ac motor starters and contactors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,608	1,804	3,741	107
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,581	20,455	24,795	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,380	4,045	5,453	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,888	19,361	21,525	11

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Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,939	462,474	533,060	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	152,234	181,930	212,364	17
Fixed resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,297	338,753	384,419	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,399	120,599	151,681	26
Automatic voltage regulators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,291	44,120	45,900	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,782	35,643	43,511	22
Electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	339,628	397,582	436,524	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,215	156,656	174,764	12
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	315,408	376,723	344,317	-9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	310,839	360,931	324,415	-10
Television picture tubes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,778	106,579	63,209	-41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,559	45,990	51,452	12
Semiconductors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,825,157	6,070,934	7,754,537	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,268,231	4,906,454	6,273,124	28
Transistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,282,598	1,749,492	2,344,608	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	254,935	298,488	336,819	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	333,877	500,122	498,159	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,147	138,760	131,357	-5

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Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Integrated circuits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,484,845	4,596,194	6,197,230	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,140,635	1,148,135	1,622,762	41
Electrical conductors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,341,909	1,571,086	1,908,861	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	805,673	858,293	1,124,547	31
Miscellaneous electrical articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	897,729	1,031,764	1,165,708	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,136,662	1,140,347	1,370,626	20
Rail locomotives and rolling stock				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	313,152	471,704	586,170	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	426,623	537,873	346,291	-36
Motor vehicles				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	1,226,948	1,330,420	1,150,222	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,313,555	8,124,544	8,261,855	2
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	166,651	187,861	202,016	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,124,217	2,216,250	2,651,695	20
Motor buses				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	25,266	20,069	24,517	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,912	309,009	386,800	25
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	2,484	2,082	3,269	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,576	54,088	72,796	35
Passenger automobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	6,450,326	8,166,250	8,663,875	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,550,067	49,112,302	51,576,511	5
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	705,767	681,603	656,093	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,068,671	6,342,684	6,882,358	9

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Snowmobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	38,373	41,506	48,653	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,706	86,154	102,828	19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	6,952	12,333	14,584	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,520	22,048	36,258	64
Special purpose motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	852,072	785,275	649,452	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	7,125	7,783	11,731	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	341,143	275,438	245,986	-11
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	273,905	231,649	223,328	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,217,687	1,236,621	1,485,738	20
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	94,139	84,490	88,329	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	443,961	560,931	602,151	7
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,962,778	6,034,837	6,519,104	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,133,123	8,112,911	9,261,070	14
Tractors, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,201,840	1,339,517	1,473,382	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,831,878	1,515,105	1,584,792	5
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	545,361	673,707	732,836	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	252,310	262,633	300,540	14
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,529	68,970	77,084	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,009,245	667,063	595,899	-11

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Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motorcycles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	925,512	887,367	609,903	-31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,768	75,390	123,616	64
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,947	70,021	90,483	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,126	64,514	92,795	44
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,457,512	4,328,566	4,427,494	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,292,927	14,987,537	16,796,812	12
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	608	608	636	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,672,166	2,069,563	2,057,987	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,372	1,732	2,303	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,239,145	8,777,732	9,944,220	13
Pleasure boats; floating structures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	475,064	519,732	618,839	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	377,331	401,053	595,751	49
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	436,675	483,387	562,013	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	311,268	355,638	581,235	63

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Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery		
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	01 09	
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	(01)	01 10
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof		09 10
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof		
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof		
Non-piston type aircraft engines		01 04
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	01	01
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof		01
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof		
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof		
Fans and blowers and parts thereof		01
Compressors and parts thereof		01
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof		
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	01	
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	01	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof		01
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	09	
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	01 10	01
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof		
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	01	01
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof		
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof		
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	01	01
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery		
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and		

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's Trade-monitoring system.

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Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
related machinery and parts thereof		
Drilling and boring machinery	01 (04) 07	(01) 04 (07) 10
Front-end loaders		
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines	01 04	01 04
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof		
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink		
Agricultural and horticultural machinery		
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	01	
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	01	01
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof		
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof		01 09
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof		01
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	09	
Bakery machinery and parts thereof		01
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof		
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof		01
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery		
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof		
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof		01
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	01	01
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	09	01
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines		
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	01 (04) 07	01 04 07 09 10
Textile yarn-producing machinery	01 04 (07)	04 10
Textile yarn-preparing machines	01 (04) 07	01 04 10
Weaving machines	01 04	09 10
Knitting machines		01
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	04 (07)	01 (04) 07
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making		

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	04 07	(04) (07) 09
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof		01
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	01	01
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines		01 04 07
Parts of textile machinery		
Cordage machines and parts thereof	(01) 04 07 09	01 04 07 09 10
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	01	01
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials		
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	09	01
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	01	(01) 09
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof		
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof		01
Tool holders and accessories		
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof		01
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof		
Office machines	01	01
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	(01) (04) (07)	(04) 07
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	(01) (04) (07) 09	(01) (04) 09
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	04 (07)	(04)
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism		
Automatic data processing machines	01 04	04
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing		
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	04	04
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism		(01) (04) 07
Office machines and parts		
Copying machines		
Miscellaneous machines		
Shoe machinery and parts thereof		
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts		

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Table 22.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
thereof		01
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof		01
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	01	01
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	01	01
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof		01 09
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof	01	
Parts of machines		
Industrial molds		
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings	(04) 07	(01) (04) 07
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids		
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts		01
Forged steel grinding balls	01 04 09 10	01 04
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	01	
Miscellaneous machinery parts		
Electrical machinery and equipment		
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment		
Transformers		04 (07)
Motors and generators		
Generator sets	(01) (04) 09	04 10
Magnets and electromagnetic devices		01
Primary cells and batteries	01	01
Storage batteries	01	01 09
Portable electric hand tools		01
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	01	01
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof		
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof		
Ignition equipment	01	01
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	01	01
Portable electric lamps	01	01
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment		
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	01	
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof		01

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Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof		
Telephone and telegraph apparatus		
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment		10
Telephone instruments		01 04 07
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment		01
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment		
Television cameras	(01)	10
Television apparatus		
Television receivers		
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts		01
Automobile radio receivers	(04)	01 04
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type		01 04
Transceivers	01 04	(07)
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof		
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines		
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	01	01
Radar		01
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus		
Electrical capacitors	01	
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	01 05	01 05
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	01 05	01 05
Ceramic fixed capacitors	05	05 (08)
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	01	
Electrical switches and relays		
Circuit breakers	01 04	04 (07)
Switches other than circuit breakers	01 04	04
Fuses	01 04	04 07
Connectors	01 04	01 04
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	01 04 07 09	04 (07) 10
Ac motor starters and contactors	01 04 (07)	04
Electrical resistors		
Fixed resistors		01
Carbon composition resistors		
Film resistors		
Wirewound resistors		
Automatic voltage regulators		01
Electric lamps		
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)		
Television picture tubes	(01) 09	
Semiconductors	01	01
Transistors	04	

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Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Integrated circuits	01	01
Electrical conductors	01	01
Miscellaneous electrical articles		01
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	01	(01)
Motor vehicles		
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	(04)	01
Motor buses	01 04	01 04
Passenger automobiles		
Snowmobiles	04	01 04 07
Special purpose motor vehicles		04 (07)
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	01 07	
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis		
Tractors, including parts		
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts		
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts		
Motorcycles, including parts	(01)	01
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	01	01
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts		
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)		05
Pleasure boats; floating structures		01
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts		01

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The 1987 trade deficit in the miscellaneous manufactures sector rose by 10 percent to $15.2 billion compared with the level of the trade deficit a year earlier (table 23, fig. 9). Imports of merchandise included in this sector rose by $3.7 billion, or 12 percent, to $33.4 billion. The growth in imports more than offset the 15-percent increase in exports, which reached $18.2 billion in 1987, thus continuing the trade deficit in this product sector. The relatively stable U.S. economy coupled with the continued desire for competitively priced consumer goods characteristic of imported items in this product sector contributed to the growing trade deficit.

Industries experiencing climbing trade deficits in this sector in 1987 included furniture, which rose by 11 percent to $3.9 billion; toys (except stuffed toys), which increased by 20 percent to $1.5 billion; dolls and stuffed toys, which grew by 10 percent to $1.2 billion; and jewelry, which increased by 6 percent to $2.7 billion.

The largest trade surpluses among categories within the miscellaneous manufactures sector were in articles used to measure or check electrical quantities, valued at $1.4 billion in 1987; followed by ammunition and munitions, valued at $977 million; and articles for physical and chemical analysis, valued at $798 million.

U.S. bilateral trade

Reflecting past trends, the principal sources of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures in 1987 were, by value and share, the European Community (EC) ($8.3 billion, 25 percent), Japan ($6.9 billion, 21 percent), and Taiwan ($5.2 billion, 16 percent). These sources together accounted for 61 percent of total imports in this sector in 1987, a slight decrease from the 63 percent reported in 1986. Merchandise imported from these sources consisted largely of furniture, photographic equipment, recording media, jewelry, measuring instruments, scientific and medical instruments, toys, sporting goods, watches, dolls, and wheel goods.

The leading export markets for this sector, by value and share, were the EC ($5.8 billion, 32 percent), Canada ($2.4 billion, 13 percent), and Japan ($2.3 billion, 13 percent). More than one-half (58 percent) of total U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures were shipped to these countries in 1987. Scientific and medical instruments, photographic equipment, recordings and recording media, and ammunition and munitions were the major export items, followed to a lesser extent by furniture, sporting goods, and toys.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).

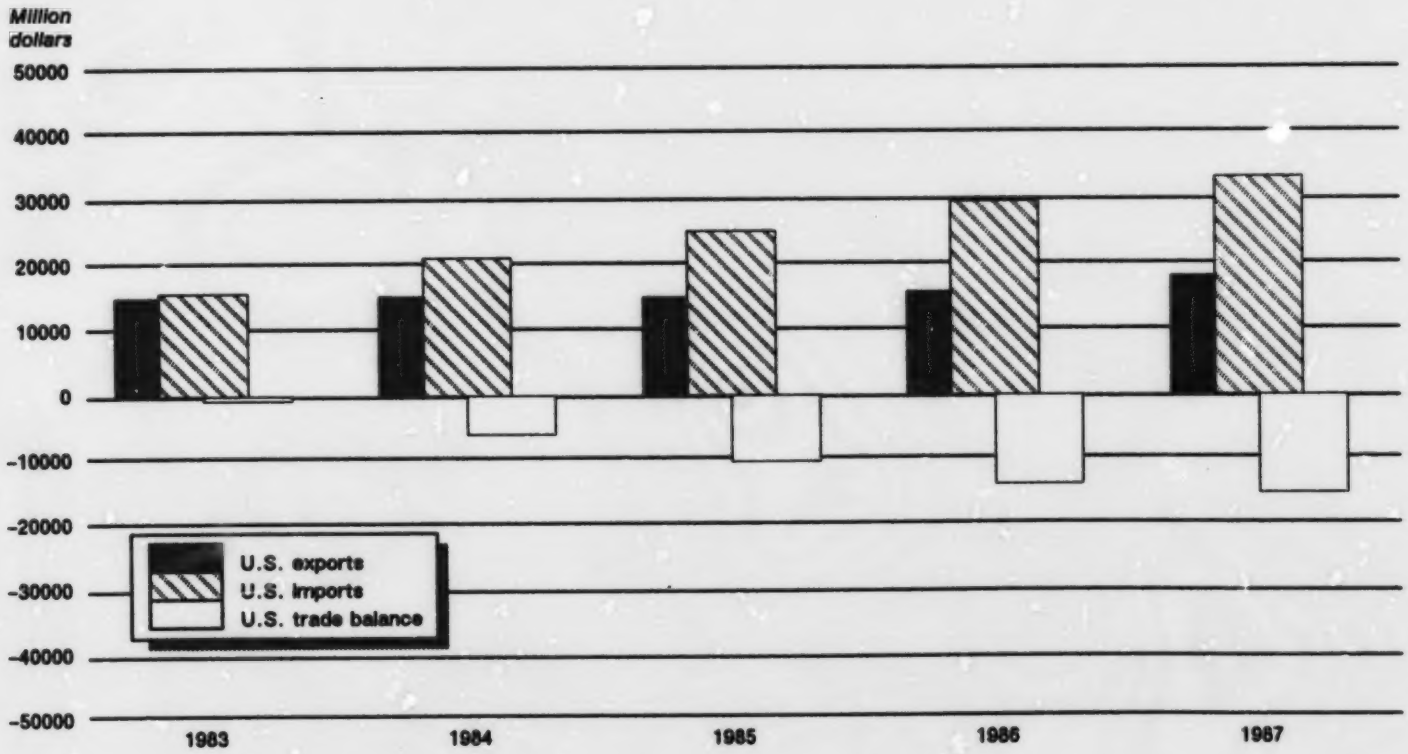
Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, 1986, and 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1985	1986	1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,969,832	1,908,016	2,382,044
Japan	1,446,074	1,763,861	2,312,742
EC	4,346,350	4,860,779	5,778,669
Brazil	136,588	159,299	162,871
Hong Kong	251,098	238,699	290,692
India	127,890	140,316	148,323
Korea	255,605	282,969	325,639
Mexico	639,498	670,410	851,229
Taiwan	196,402	229,850	307,009
OPEC	604,292	551,585	488,120
NMES	436,177	436,143	370,192
China	330,076	322,843	222,588
All other	4,612,989	4,604,662	4,785,720
Total	15,022,793	15,846,587	18,203,250
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	1,800,846	1,989,047	2,130,116
Japan	5,629,524	6,534,488	6,943,176
EC	6,723,006	7,903,111	8,300,352
Brazil	158,703	164,883	175,728
Hong Kong	1,793,606	1,926,973	2,039,361
India	69,524	67,709	72,457
Korea	1,413,140	1,832,993	2,374,038
Mexico	601,269	770,373	988,175
Taiwan	3,401,915	4,226,524	5,197,216
OPEC	25,506	31,631	33,816
NMES	607,158	797,524	1,347,873
China	545,090	721,989	1,266,570
All other	3,013,811	3,496,647	3,818,909
Total	25,238,006	29,741,902	33,421,216
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	168,986	-81,030	251,928
Japan	-4,183,449	-4,770,628	-4,630,434
EC	-2,376,656	-3,042,332	-2,521,682
Brazil	-22,115	-5,584	-12,857
Hong Kong	-1,542,508	-1,688,274	-1,748,669
India	58,366	72,607	75,866
Korea	-1,157,535	-1,550,024	-2,048,400
Mexico	38,229	-99,964	-136,946
Taiwan	-3,205,514	-3,996,674	-4,890,207
OPEC	578,786	519,954	454,304
NMES	-170,981	-361,382	-977,681
China	-215,013	-399,146	-1,043,983
All other	1,599,178	1,108,015	966,811
Total	-10,215,213	-13,895,315	-15,217,966

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 9
Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, 1983–87



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, the United States maintained bilateral trade surpluses with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Canada, and India. The trade surplus with Canada rebounded from 1986 to $252 million in 1987. The deficit with Taiwan increased by 22 percent to $4.9 billion and surpassed that of Japan ($4.6 billion) to become the largest. Other significant bilateral trade deficits in 1987 were recorded with the EC at $2.5 billion, down by 17 percent; Hong Kong, unchanged at $1.7 billion; and the Republic of Korea (Korea) at $2.0 billion, up by 32 percent.

Commodity analyses

Optical goods.--A 70-percent fall in imports of optical fiber and cable from $72 million in 1986 to $21 million in 1987 was the principal reason for the overall 5-percent decline in U.S. imports of optical goods to $798 million. Diminished demand for optical fiber and cable in a saturated U.S. long-distance telephone market drastically reduced exports to the United States from previously important sources in Canada and the United Kingdom. Imports of mounted photographic and projection lenses, telescopes, and electron microscopes also fell but less drastically than optical fiber and cable.

A large portion of the overall 6-percent decline in U.S. exports of optical goods to $546 million resulted from a 14-percent decrease during 1986-87 in exports of optical instruments and components such as telescopes and other miscellaneous optical appliances and instruments, from $426 million to $367 million. Exports of optical lenses and elements meanwhile increased overall by 14 percent to $179 million. Unmounted optical lenses alone accounted for almost one-half of such exports. Industry sources state that these lenses are used as components by foreign manufacturers of telescopes, microscopes, and other instrumentation. Japan, Canada, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the largest markets for U.S. exports of optical lenses and elements in 1987, accounting for over 50 percent of the total.

Christopher Johnson
252-1488

Medical goods.--The U.S. trade surplus in medical goods increased by 31 percent to $671 million in 1987, from $513 million in 1986. Although imports rose by 13 percent to $2.3 billion, exports increased at a faster rate, rising by 17 percent to $3 billion.

Imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus rose by 24 percent to $658 million. Japan, West Germany, Mexico, and Singapore together accounted for over 70 percent of such imports. Imports of orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies increased by 17 percent to $181 million. West Germany, Mexico, and Switzerland were the most important sources of these goods. Mexico showed the largest increase in this segment, supplying 31 million dollars' worth of such equipment in 1987, representing a 44-percent increase over that in the previous year. Almost all of the imports consisted of oxygen therapy and similar apparatus assembled in Mexico from U.S.-made components.

Exports also rose in all major categories of medical equipment. Electromedical equipment remained the strongest sector, accounting for over 40 percent of all U.S. sales of medical equipment overseas. Such sales increased by 18 percent over those in the previous year to $1.2 billion. Japan, West Germany, and Canada were the most important customers of such equipment, together accounting for over one-third of U.S. exports.

Exports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus increased by 19 percent to $847 million. Canada, Japan, Western Europe, and Mexico remained the largest markets for these items. Almost one-third of such exports consisted of bougies, catheters, drains, and sordes. Market opening negotiations by U.S. trade officials in Japan appeared to pay off in this sector of the market as exports to that country were up 30 percent compared with those in the previous year, to $50 million. The increased value of the yen with respect to the U.S. dollar also helped, according to industry sources.

Exports of orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies also increased by 19 percent as did exports of dental equipment. The only category of medical equipment showing less than double digit growth in exports during 1987, was x-ray apparatus which improved by 6 percent to $365 million. Although sales of such equipment to Japan increased by almost 15 percent to $64 million, sales to West Germany, the second most important market, were down 9 percent to $47 million. A 23-percent decline in exports of x-ray equipment to the People's Republic of China was experienced, after two consecutive years in which that country accounted for over $20 million of U.S. export sales. Industry officials indicate they are facing severe competition in third-country markets from major producers in Japan, West Germany, and several other Western European countries for world market share in this segment of the industry.

Christopher Johnson
252-1488

Scientific instruments.--All instrument groups experienced an upward trend in U.S. exports in 1987, primarily as a result of improved demand for advanced technology products by our leading trading partners, especially Japan, Canada, and Mexico, and the weaker U.S. dollar, which made U.S. products more competitive in the world markets. The major instrument groups that accounted for a substantial portion of the 10-percent increase in U.S. exports (from $5,215 million to $5,728 million) were instruments for physical or chemical analysis and parts, which increased 22 percent, to $1,145 million; apparatus for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids or gases, or controlling temperature and parts, which rose 12 percent, to $1,240 million; and instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities and parts, which grew 8 percent, to $1,798 million. In terms of value, Canada and Japan were the largest markets for scientific instruments in 1987; each accounted for about 13 percent of total exports.

U.S. imports increased by 17 percent (from $2,697 million to $3,154 million) with virtually all instrument groups recording gains. This growth in U.S. imports was primarily due to the availability of a growing

number and type of state-of-the-art foreign-made products at competitive prices, as well as an increase in after sales service facilities in the United States established by foreign producers to service their products. The three instrument groups accounting for a substantial portion of the growth in U.S. imports were instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities and parts, which rose 38 percent to $355 million; instruments for physical or chemical analysis and parts, which grew 26 percent, to $347 million; and apparatus for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature and parts, which increased 22 percent, to $764 million. In terms of value, Japan was the largest source of scientific instruments, accounting for 24 percent of total U.S. imports in 1987, followed by Germany, with 15 percent, Canada, with 14 percent, and the United Kingdom, with 13 percent.

Ruben Moller
252-1495

Ophthalmic goods.--A surge in U.S. exports of ophthalmic goods was not enough to prevent the trade deficit in that sector from increasing in 1987 compared with the deficit in 1986. Although exports in 1987 rose by 40 percent to $186 million, the increase was from a much smaller base than the 14-percent rise in imports to $644 million. The net effect was an 8-percent increase in the trade deficit in ophthalmic goods to $644 million in 1987.

Increased sales of sunglasses to a number of Western European as well as Far Eastern countries accounted for the largest portion of the improved export performance. Exports of these items almost doubled to $61 million from $32 million in 1986.

Eyeglass frames continued to account for the bulk of the increase in U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods. Such imports rose by 16 percent to $392 million in 1987. Italy, Japan, and France remained the largest suppliers of frames to the United States. One major West German-based manufacturer of eyeglass frames announced in 1987 that it would begin producing frames in the United States.

Christopher Johnson
252-1488

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories.--U.S. imports of musical instruments alone rose by 38 percent, from $563 million in 1986 to $776 million in 1987. Japan, Taiwan, and Korea were the leading suppliers of U.S. imports of such articles in 1987, and together accounted for 84 percent of the value of total imports. The continued popularity of electronic instruments, manufactured principally in the Orient, was a major factor in this increase. Imports of electronic organs and keyboards rose 56 percent, from $173 million in 1986 to $270 million in 1987. Imports of pianos increased from $121 million to $149 million during the period, as the market for traditional instruments in general and pianos in particular continued to regain strength.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from $115 million in 1986 to $172 million in 1987, or by 50 percent. Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Canada were the major markets, together

accounting for 54 percent of such exports in 1987. The rise in exports was due, in large part, to more effective marketing by U.S. musical instrument manufacturers, and to a more favorable alignment of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other major currencies.

Richardo Witherspoon
252-1489

Jewelry.--The U.S. trade deficit for jewelry increased from $2.5 billion in 1986 to $2.7 billion in 1987, or by 6 percent. The worsening trade balance was the result of a $202 million, or 7 percent, increase in U.S. imports, outweighing a $57 million, or 24 percent, increase in U.S. exports. The primary stimulus for the rise in the deficit was the continued popularity of low-cost imported jewelry.

Precious metal jewelry showed the most significant increase in imports, by $199 million, up by 10 percent. The leading U.S. supplier of jewelry continued to be Italy, accounting for $1.0 billion, or 34 percent, of total U.S. jewelry imports in 1987. Hong Kong was the second leading supplier; however, Thailand surpassed Japan to become the third leading supplier in 1987. Imports from Thailand rose by 73 percent, from $123 million to $212 million. The Thai jewelry industry benefits from skilled lower wage labor and an abundant supply of gemstones.

U.S. exports of jewelry increased by $57 million, or by 24 percent in 1987. Exports of precious metal jewelry increased by $43 million, or by 29 percent, whereas exports of costume jewelry increased by $13 million, or 16 percent, over the level of such exports in 1986. The major U.S. market for jewelry continued to be Switzerland, which received shipments of $55 million in 1987, a decrease of $3 million compared with such exports in 1986. Japan and the Dominican Republic were the second and third leading jewelry markets.

Richardo Witherspoon
252-1489

Nontextile floor coverings.--The U.S. trade surplus in nontextile floor coverings expanded from $3.8 million in 1986 to $29.2 million in 1987. The improved trade balance resulted from a 28-percent increase in U.S. exports of nontextile floor coverings to $107.8 million combined with a 2 percent decrease in U.S. imports to $78.8 million. The growth in U.S. exports of nontextile floor coverings represents a reversal in the steady decline of U.S. exports during 1983-86 from $104 million to $84.3 million.

Canada and Japan remained the major export markets for U.S. nontextile floor coverings with respective shares of 62 percent and 13 percent. U.S. exports of nontextile floor coverings to Canada increased 36 percent between 1986 and 1987, to $67.1 million. Improved business conditions in Canada combined with the production of floor covering products and patterns of special appeal to the Canadians have been cited as factors responsible for the resurgence of U.S. exports to that market. The weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to the Japanese yen contributed to the growth of U.S. exports to Japan.

Laura V. Rodriguez
252-1486

Luggage.--U.S. imports of luggage rose during 1986-87, from $692 million to $851 million. Luggage of "other materials" (principally textile) accounted for $103 million of the total increase of $159 million, or by 65 percent. China and Taiwan accounted for the largest increases in imports of luggage of all materials in 1987, about $42 million each. Korea recorded an increase of $26 million and Thailand, $23 million.

On a purely rate of growth basis, Thailand is the most notable among those showing major increases. Its exports of luggage to the United States rose from $3 million in 1986 to $26 million in 1987. The latter figure was still far behind the totals registered by Taiwan, Korea, and China in 1987--$360 million, $185 million, and $104 million, respectively. China has also emerged as a fast-growing supplier of luggage to the U.S. market. Taiwan and Korea have experienced notable but much less rapid rates of increase.

Taiwan, Korea, China, and Thailand each emphasize exports of luggage of textile materials. Four-fifths of imports of luggage from China in 1987 were of textile materials; virtually all of the increase in imports of luggage from Thailand was of textile materials, accounting for nearly a quarter of the increase in imports of luggage of such materials. In addition to luggage of textile materials, Taiwan is also a principal supplier of luggage of plastics and Korea is a major exporter of luggage of leather.

It appears that in 1987 importers were seeking to diversify purchases of such imports in order to avoid quotas in effect on imports of luggage of textile materials from the major suppliers.

Carl Seastrum
252-1493

Handbags.--After declining in 1985 and 1986, the quantity of U.S. imports of handbags increased 6 percent in 1987 over that in 1986, to 208 million bags. The value of such imports, however, increased 22 percent during 1986-87, from $652 million to $798 million. Most of the increase in both quantity and value is attributable to a shift in the composition of imported handbags to those of leather.

The share of total quantity of U.S. imports of handbags accounted for by leather handbags grew from 15 percent to 19 percent during 1986-87, from 29 million bags to 40 million bags. This amounted to 84 percent of the total increase of 12 million bags. Korea and China accounted for most of the growth in imports of leather handbags in 1987, 5 million bags and 4 million bags, respectively. During the period, the share of the value of imported leather handbags to total imports rose from 49 percent to 55 percent, from $316 million to $439 million--$122 million of the $145 million total increase.

Carl Seastrum
252-1493

Furniture.--The U.S. trade deficit in furniture rose 11 percent between 1986 and 1987, from $3.6 billion to $3.9 billion. This growth was the result of a 12-percent increase in imports in 1987 to $4.5 billion, which was offset only slightly by a 16-percent increase in U.S. exports to $593 million.

Principal sources of U.S. imports of furniture continued to be Taiwan and Canada, followed by Italy. Taiwan replaced Canada as the largest supplier, with imports amounting to $1.2 billion (a 22-percent increase over those in the previous year). Together, Taiwan and Canada continued to account for almost 50 percent of total imports of furniture.

Although imports continued to grow during the past year, the rate of growth in all major categories was slower compared with the rate of the past few years. Imports of wood furniture, the largest segment of the U.S. market, increased by 12 percent to $2.1 billion. Taiwan was the primary source, supplying $674 million. Of the top five suppliers of wood furniture, Taiwan, Canada, and Yugoslavia registered increases of 21, 22, and 10 percent, respectively. U.S. imports from Italy and Denmark decreased slightly, reflecting both the impact of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar and, more importantly, changes in consumer tastes.

Imports of metal furniture, the second largest category, increased 15 percent, to $1.1 billion in 1987. Taiwan, Canada, and Italy remained the three major suppliers, together accounting for 73 percent of imports of metal furniture in 1987. Imports of convertible sofas, sofabeds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture grew more quickly than any other of the major categories of furniture, increasing 76 percent to $51 million in 1987. Italy replaced Canada as the primary source of this type of furniture.

The increase in overall exports of furniture reversed the decline of the previous year. Exports to Canada, the most important market for U.S. manufacturers, increased 35 percent to $174 million in 1987. This growth was, to some extent, the result of increased efforts on the part of U.S. manufacturers to gain entry in the Canadian market. Exports to Mexico, the second largest market, declined slightly to $90 million. Exports of metal and wood furniture increased 32 and 17 percent, to $193 million and $165 million, respectively. Exports of furniture designed for motor-vehicle use declined slightly to $111 million.

Linda Linkins
252-1499

Pens, mechanical pencils and parts.--For the second year in a row, U.S. exports of pens, mechanical pencils, and parts increased, continuing the reversal of what had been a 5 year downturn. U.S. exports amounted to $91 million in 1987, representing a 22-percent increase over those in the previous year. Canada continued to be the primary foreign market, accounting for 17 percent of total U.S. exports. However, Mexico advanced rapidly to become the second largest market for U.S. products, accounting for 13 percent of total exports. Most of the exports to Mexico consists of parts for mechanical writing instruments.

Imports rose 11 percent, to $123 million in 1987. The growth in imports has slowed somewhat, compared with that of the past 5 years. For the first time in over 5 years, imports from Japan decreased slightly. Industry sources note that this decline was, in part, the result of U.S. manufacturers relocating production operations to the United States. Despite this recent decline, Japan continued to account for over 50 percent of total U.S. imports. Imports from all other major sources increased, however, suggesting that the declining value of the U.S. dollar has not had a significant impact on the U.S. demand for writing instruments manufactured outside of the United States.

Linda Linkins
252-1499

Children's vehicles.--U.S. imports of children's vehicles more than doubled between 1986 and 1987, rising from $121 million to $259 million, compared with a 29-percent increase between 1985 and 1986. As in 1986, the largest growth came in self-propelled children's vehicles, such as tricycles, scooters, wagons, pedal cars, and similar articles, from $37 million to $166 million, or by 347 percent. This $128 million increase accounted for 93 percent of the overall increase. The share of imports of total children's vehicles accounted for by self-propelled vehicles jumped from 32 percent in 1986 to 64 percent in 1987, whereas the share accounted for by baby carriages, baby strollers, and parts thereof decreased from 65 percent to 34 percent. As the baby boom generation has children, the demand for self-propelled vehicles will continue to expand.

Taiwan supplied $121 million of the increase of self-propelled vehicles in 1987. Overall, Taiwan registered a 142-percent increase in imports of children's vehicles, from $93 million in 1986 to $225 million in 1987. Its share of total imports rose from 77 percent to 87 percent during the same period.

The growth trend in the market for children's vehicles in general emerged several years ago when U.S. imports of baby carriages and strollers increased sharply. Prior to 1986, baby carriages and strollers dominated U.S. imports of children's vehicles. Taiwan supplied 82 percent of these imports in 1987.

Carl Seastrum
252-1493

Bicycles.--U.S. imports of bicycles climbed 10 percent in quantity (from 8.6 million bicycles to 9.5 million bicycles) and 22 percent in value (from $458 million to $558 million) between 1986 and 1987. These rates of increase were significantly below the respective 30-percent and 31-percent increases between 1985 and 1986. Taiwan remained the principal supplier but experienced its first decline in several years in its share of quantity of total imports as imports from Korea increased sharply thereby surpassing Japan as the second leading supplier. Taiwan, Korea, and Japan supplied 79 percent, 15 percent, and 4 percent of the total quantity of imports in 1987.

Korea experienced a 144-percent increase in quantity and a 140-percent increase in value between 1986 and 1987 and comparable increases for Taiwan were 3 percent and 25 percent. U.S. importers reportedly became concerned about overdependence on Taiwan as the primary source of supply as Taiwan's share of total imports and the U.S. market grew and some delivery delays and parts shortages occurred.

The average unit value of bicycles from Japan was $149 each in 1987, compared with $57 for bicycles from Taiwan and $42 for bicycles from Korea. Although the unit values of imports of bicycles from Taiwan and Japan increased by 22 percent and 12 percent, respectively, in 1987 over those in 1986, the unit values of such imports from Korea actually decreased by 2 percent. The appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar continued to place pressure on producers in Japan; reports of increased production in lower wage rate countries and foreign purchases of bicycle parts by Japanese companies were common. Since producers in Taiwan depend on Japan for many of their higher quality parts, appreciation of the yen also places pressure on their prices. Concurrently, Taiwan producers are seeking to upgrade the quality image of their products. In addition, appreciation of the Taiwan dollar against the U.S. dollar also reportedly hurt some Taiwan producers. In contrast, the Korean won has been relatively more stable, appreciating only slightly against the U.S. dollar.

Imports of bicycles having one or both wheels over 25 inches in diameter grew by only 2 percent between 1986 and 1987 (from 4.3 million units to 4.4 million units) compared with a 19-percent increase for smaller bikes (from 4.3 million units to 5.2 million units). Continuing the precedent set in 1986, imports of smaller bicycles exceeded the quantity imported of larger bicycles. The smaller bicycles accounted for 54 percent of total imports in terms of quantity and 38 percent, in terms of value. Both U.S. producers and importers are supplying the demand created by the echo mini baby boom that is occurring as the baby boom era parents have children.

Carl Seastrum
252-1493

Ammunition and munitions.--U.S. imports of ammunition and munitions rose 10 percent in 1987 over those in 1986, to $141 million. A 21-percent surge in imports of munitions more than offset a 10-percent decrease in imports of ammunition. Imports from the top two suppliers of munitions, Canada and the United Kingdom, grew 139 percent and 97 percent, respectively. The increase in imports of munitions reflects an effort by the United States Department of Defense to award contracts to NATO allies.

U.S. exports of ammunition and munitions grew by 11 percent between 1986 and 1987, to $1.1 billion. A 25-percent rise in exports of munitions contrasted with a 33-percent decrease in exports of ammunition. U.S. military sales accounted for 97 percent of U.S. exports of ammunition and munitions in 1987.

Hazel L. Robinson
252-1496

Games.--Imports and exports of games increased significantly between 1986 and 1987--imports by 107 percent (from $450 million to $932 million) and exports by 30 percent (from $108 million to $141 million). The trade deficit in games more than doubled between 1986 and 1987, from $341 million to $791 million.

The game industry is basically separated into three markets: coin-operated game machines (pinball machines and arcade video games), other games machines (chiefly video games), and games except game machines (principally board games). The latter two markets grew rapidly in the past two years. Imports of game machines, except coin-operated games, increased by 159 percent to $662 million; and imports of games, except game machines, increased by 47 percent to $232 million. A resurgence in the market for home video games accounted for the majority of the increase in imports of game machines.

The resurgence of interest in home video games is chiefly due to (1) advances in production design and technology, (2) a revised market strategy with promotions throughout the year rather than in the fourth quarter, (3) the reentry of Japanese manufacturers such as Nintendo to the market, and (4) a different targeted audience (6 to 12 years old as opposed to teenagers). Japan was the dominant supplier of home video games, accounting for 59 percent of total imports in 1987.

A booming U.S. market for board games led to a 47-percent rise in imports of games, except game machines, in 1987 (from $158 million to $232 million). Industry sources attribute the renewed interest in board games to fresh game concepts, improved packaging, and a targeting of the adult audience. Taiwan was the top supplier of board games in 1987, accounting for 45 percent of total imports.

Hazel L. Robinson
252-1496

Sporting goods.--The U.S. trade deficit in the sporting goods industry increased by 4 percent in 1987 over that in 1986, from $1.0 billion to $1.1 billion. Imports rose 13 percent from $1.4 billion to $1.6 billion. Exports rose three times as fast as imports (by 44 percent), climbing from $330 million to $476 million, thus reducing the growth of the trade deficit between 1986 and 1987. The devaluation of the dollar has made U.S.-produced sporting goods more affordable in certain foreign markets.

Golf equipment and gymnasium, gymnastic, and exercise equipment accounted for the bulk of sporting goods exports in 1987. Together they accounted for 43 percent of the total value of exports in 1987. Exports of golf equipment grew 64 percent (from $109 million to $178 million), exports of golf clubs and parts increased 68 percent (from $73 million to $122 million), and exports of golf balls and other golf equipment rose 56 percent (from $36 million to $55 million). The primary market for golf exports was Japan, which absorbed 49 percent of U.S. exports of golf clubs and parts and 31 percent of golf balls and other golf equipment.

Imports of golf equipment and fishing tackle increased significantly in 1987. Imports of golf equipment rose 49 percent to $237 million and imports of fishing tackle rose 23 percent to $277 million. Taiwan was the leading supplier of golf clubs and parts in 1987 with a 62-percent share of such exports; Korea was the leading supplier of golf balls and other golf equipment, accounting for 59 percent of the total. Japan was the dominant supplier of fishing tackle, furnishing 31 percent of the total in 1987.

Growth in imports of gymnasium, gymnastic, exercise, and playground equipment slowed to 17 percent in 1987 after rising 42 percent in 1986 over that in 1985. Imports reached $412 million in 1987, 26 percent of total imports of sporting good. Taiwan continued to dominate U.S. imports in this market segment, accounting for 81 percent of the total in 1987. The principal products imported from Taiwan in 1986 and 1987 were rowing machines and exercise bicycles.

Hazel L. Robinson
252-1496

Table 24.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Handbags				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	202,877	196,389	208,426	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	622,146	652,140	797,585	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,369	1,716	2,114	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,118	8,775	11,129	27
Luggage				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	614,103	692,129	851,344	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,514	18,081	25,350	40
Flat goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	153,933	182,871	229,061	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,134	6,104	9,463	55
Ophthalmic goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	587,705	729,429	830,161	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,084	133,169	185,940	40
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	438,145	452,914	412,719	-9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,970	157,065	179,027	14
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	348,810	385,702	385,296	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,606	425,777	366,621	-14
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	393,195	530,711	658,173	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	614,182	712,223	847,478	19

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,222	154,652	180,839	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	294,159	317,136	378,337	19
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,641	60,738	69,331	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,667	127,384	151,178	19
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	533,132	684,016	721,183	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	891,890	1,044,887	1,228,080	18
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	508,189	602,650	669,358	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	324,085	343,718	365,279	6
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	317,807	402,963	431,860	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,029,542	963,168	930,575	-3
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	726,151	847,201	954,753	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,285	94,732	117,422	24

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,318	30,627	37,529	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,384	9,837	11,527	17
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,644	20,043	24,024	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,090	146,968	160,832	9
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,988	61,752	61,291	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,801	37,813	38,489	2
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	499,743	657,042	763,815	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,141,797	1,111,738	1,239,764	12
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	220,876	274,315	346,989	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	877,210	936,682	1,145,281	22
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,258	104,555	136,115	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,977	42,800	44,049	3
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,620	20,112	20,572	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,235	134,992	159,419	18

Table 24.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	288,390	257,269	354,521	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,635,290	1,657,530	1,797,623	8
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,791	21,233	22,049	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,243	78,978	83,273	5
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts				
Watches and watch movements				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	142,755	160,309	195,366	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,020,635	1,129,685	1,303,908	15
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	673	1,288	1,112	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,781	17,175	21,213	24
Clocks and clock movements				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	55,621	60,892	54,531	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	234,479	274,399	241,316	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	1,042	985	1,478	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,322	12,936	15,136	17
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,596	24,183	19,223	-21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,056	55,693	68,512	23
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,988	990,482	1,017,528	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	142,363	213,252	209,670	-2

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,734	32,413	42,412	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,961	68,394	73,436	7
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,661	6,406	5,702	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,996	9,680	9,513	-2
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,409	21,462	20,954	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,155	18,279	23,074	26
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,957	95,274	101,384	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,187	2,376	3,474	46
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	157,113	216,920	183,640	-15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,675	139,580	138,891	0
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,751	7,178	7,396	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,541	28,066	30,137	7

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	585,669	648,157	737,625	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	858,980	931,862	942,641	1
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	370,650	403,623	442,515	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	276,875	293,954	332,790	13
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,263	81,233	63,048	-22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,334	47,810	43,931	-8
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	280,644	420,882	293,290	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,443	36,329	35,023	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	20,366	28,729	74,613	160
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,029	28,265	43,701	55
Phonograph records				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,291	42,298	27,766	-34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,619	50,127	82,866	65
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,491	274,269	261,879	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	266,193	341,600	418,861	23

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,067,343	1,374,175	1,300,841	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	472,792	578,364	771,800	33
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,021	7,246	5,391	-26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,344	17,521	8,485	-52
Musical instruments, parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	493,872	670,762	900,758	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,956	114,881	171,773	50
Musical instruments				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	411,276	563,311	776,340	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,492	77,150	123,849	61
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	70,826	77,622	88,837	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,478	120,557	149,398	24
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	3,813	3,455	5,642	63
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,761	4,832	6,989	45
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	967,236	2,007,417	4,183,956	108
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,971	172,763	270,076	56
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	5,007	5,433	5,130	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,345	5,945	7,011	18

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,331,531	4,067,134	4,540,470	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	517,946	510,969	592,786	16
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,802	35,463	58,718	66
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,220	8,860	15,912	80
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,607,310	3,175,213	3,647,639	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	363,311	340,964	416,289	22
Nontextile floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,289	80,524	78,684	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,342	84,307	107,841	28
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	173,012	200,373	207,453	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,628	95,691	117,787	23
Ordnance and accessories				
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	343,793	328,945	289,886	-12
Ammunition and munitions				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,072	128,306	140,745	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,168,885	1,009,775	1,117,654	11
Games				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,555	449,759	932,572	107
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,776	107,968	140,887	30

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Table 24.— U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sporting goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,198,896	1,400,766	1,586,271	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	289,634	329,855	476,163	44
Fishing tackle				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,826	226,262	277,309	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,597	23,008	29,020	26
Golf equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,383	158,893	237,319	49
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,631	108,537	177,845	64
Lawn-tennis equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,461	72,346	86,162	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,479	24,677	21,563	-13
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing				
Snow skis				
Imports:				
Quantity (pairs)	1,815,504	1,980,297	1,733,978	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,693	81,436	86,209	6
Exports:				
Quantity (pairs)	140,859	140,705	170,936	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,519	12,055	15,087	25
Bicycles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,606	8,612	9,513	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	350,602	458,197	557,922	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	20	18	30	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,350	1,825	2,445	34
Parts of bicycles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,724	159,340	174,363	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,742	17,497	10,604	-39

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,759	120,831	258,763	114
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,920	3,441	9,744	183
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,000,710	1,128,673	1,240,996	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,703	9,877	10,097	2
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,452,602	1,467,018	1,776,618	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,971	172,678	225,342	30
Jewelry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,508,073	2,762,101	2,963,940	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	180,191	234,660	291,772	24
Precious metal jewelry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,733,597	1,996,334	2,195,147	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,569	148,497	191,930	29
Costume jewelry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	460,986	463,060	489,010	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,792	79,619	92,687	16
Natural or cultured pearls				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	231,000	193,903	155,732	-20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,743	1,324	782	-41
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,905	105,629	127,457	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,965	36,644	38,497	5

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Table 24.— U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Buttons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,070	27,092	34,741	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,218	12,575	11,157	-11
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,835	78,537	92,716	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,746	24,068	27,339	14
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	134,715	157,631	192,929	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,166	23,987	24,576	2
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,300	208,911	231,985	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,160	74,251	90,851	22
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,518	34,203	44,577	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,078	8,543	11,027	29
Miscellaneous products				
Casters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	60,297	76,079	87,280	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,455	27,720	37,274	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,832	6,362	10,698	68
Clothespins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gross)	2,487	3,910	3,903	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,856	4,450	4,908	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gross)	76	84	66	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	60	64	52	-17

Table 24.— U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,427	7,548	12,928	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,465	41,545	64,839	56
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,121	11,727	12,988	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,486	70,506	80,472	14

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Table 25.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Handbags	01	01 04
Luggage	01	01
Flat goods	01	01 09
Ophthalmic goods		03
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic		
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements		
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses		
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies		
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)		
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts		
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts		
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts		
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts		
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights		
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts		
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments		
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts		
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts		
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	02	
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts		
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts		
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts		

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's Trade-monitoring system.

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts		
Watches and watch movements	04	01 (04) 07 10
Clocks and clock movements	(04)	04 (07)
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof		
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof		
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens	02	
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts		
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides		
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and rango-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof		02
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)		
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film		
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed		
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers		
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits	09	
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	(05) 07	02 05 (07)
Phonograph records	(02)	02
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings		
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon		02
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	09	(02) 09
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	01	01
Musical instruments	01	01
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	01 04	01 04
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	01 04 (07)	07
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings		
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	03	02
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture		
Nontextile floor coverings		
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)		09
Ordnance and accessories		
Ammunition and munitions		
Games	03	
Sporting goods		01
Fishing tackle	01	01
Golf equipment	01	01
Lawn-tennis equipment		
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing		
Snow skis	(04) 07	04
Bicycles	01 04	01 04
Parts of bicycles		(01) 09
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	01	01
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects		10
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	01	01
Jewelry		
Precious metal jewelry		
Costume jewelry		
Natural or cultured pearls		(03)
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers		
Buttons		
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons		
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles		
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts		

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Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk	02	
Miscellaneous products		
Casters		03
Clothespins		(04)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	03 06	

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APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

Trade Monitoring Gates

Each commodity area listed in U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas is assigned specific economic test criteria or "gates" from among those listed below. For example, in one commodity area the assigned gate for import value may be a change of 20 percent (gate 1); in another area, the gate used may be an import value change of 40 percent (gate 3).

When trade shifts meet or exceed an assigned gate level; the assigned gate is printed in the monitoring table. 1/ Thus, the gates printed do not represent actual percentage changes in trade levels or costs. For example, if for a given commodity, gate 2 (± 30 percent) is an assigned gate, then when import value changes by 30 percent or more, gate 2 will be printed--no matter how great the actual percentage change. In this example, even if the change in import value for the commodity exceeds 40 percent, gate 3 (± 40 percent) would not be printed, nor would gate 1 (± 20 percent) be printed when the percent change in import value exceeds the gate 1 level but is less than the gate 2 level.

Import monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Import value	1. Total value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	2. Total value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	3. Total value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Import quantity	4. Total quantity of the import class has changed (±) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	5. Total quantity of the import class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	6. Total quantity of the import class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

1/ Printed gate numbers (1-6) enclosed by parentheses represent negative changes.

Import monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Import unit value	7. Average unit value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Supplying countries	9. Share of total imports, by value, from at least one country has changed (±) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading supplier, by value, in the current period was not among the top four supplying countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

Export monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Export value	1. Total value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	2. Total value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	3. Total value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Export quantity	4. Total quantity of the export class has changed (±) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	5. Total quantity of the export class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	6. Total quantity of the export class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

Export monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Export unit value	7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Market countries	9. Share of total exports, by value, to at least one country has changed (±) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading market country, by value, in the current period was not among the top four market countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,366,007	6,654,345	6,934,917	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,273,641	13,721,732	14,494,847	6
Engines and parts of engines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,892,571	2,212,814	2,204,666	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,087,877	1,190,483	1,432,415	20
Non-pisten type internal combustion engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	1,760	1,829	1,656	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,011,326	1,114,385	1,110,175	0
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	2,317	1,342	1,643	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	879,605	944,184	1,153,536	22
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	197,600	260,256	335,840	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,716	12,531	14,726	18
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,633	91,444	142,277	56
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,036	62,753	54,145	-14
Electrical generators, motors and transformers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,800	16,557	16,994	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,480	13,585	15,844	17
Ovens and other food warming equipment				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	90	127	283	123
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,067	3,957	3,670	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	10,866	8,608	8,157	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,236	1,130	1,456	29

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	175,460	232,255	362,666	56
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	223,876	134,980	123,878	-8
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,758	21,158	16,872	-20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	506,542	496,981	622,810	25
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	936	1,055	1,387	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,983	2,804	3,576	28
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,210	2,657	1,501	-44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	419,764	64,568	134,347	108
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	542	561	513	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,652,783	2,035,537	2,028,181	0
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,050	1,327	1,811	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,252,177	7,297,552	7,375,540	1
New civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	296	420	398	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,476,174	1,875,313	1,967,439	5
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	773	833	899	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,918,825	6,796,265	6,872,424	1
Helicopters				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	60	87	98	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,686	62,587	79,261	27
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	137	210	242	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	209,785	277,294	200,551	-28

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Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Other civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	236	333	300	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,431,488	1,812,726	1,888,177	4
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	636	623	657	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,709,040	6,518,970	6,671,872	2
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	49	58	81	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,784	134,916	206,652	53
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	65	93	126	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,602	132,971	219,093	65
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	103	150	155	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	568,683	908,913	1,127,052	24
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	19	38	15	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,936	69,409	42,093	-39
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	33	36	22	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	758,758	759,243	551,135	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	152	159	170	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,517,715	6,275,917	6,376,793	2
Optical instruments and compasses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,780	17,288	18,168	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	302,553	340,272	359,793	6
Meters and gauges				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	142,983	181,688	181,464	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,908	83,853	124,753	49

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,767	37,260	33,129	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,690	16,718	16,585	-1
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	18	21	22	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,552	7,779	6,208	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	33	24	30	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,724	3,567	4,133	16
All other parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,187,044	1,532,631	1,581,890	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,318,071	3,999,947	4,210,840	5

APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories 1/ 2/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,947,124	21,200,093	24,135,110	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,270,471	13,039,039	14,863,853	14
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	273,905	231,649	223,328	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,217,687	1,236,621	1,485,738	20
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	94,139	84,490	88,329	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	443,961	560,931	602,151	7
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,479,098	8,974,234	10,176,830	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,133,123	8,112,911	9,261,070	14
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	846,922	941,585	1,051,018	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,550,017	1,415,388	1,526,125	8
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	328,676	349,947	395,654	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,381	108,609	146,668	35
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,760,704	2,019,842	2,376,153	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,854,120	1,549,149	1,698,502	10
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,542,794	5,662,859	6,354,003	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,592,603	5,039,764	5,889,773	17

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Separate data on U.S. exports are not collected in terms of items covered by the United States Canadian Automotive Products Agreement (APTA).

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,383,283	3,371,610	3,803,638	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,520,760	2,276,924	2,346,494	3
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,518,063	1,480,184	1,499,652	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,047	87,271	110,027	26
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	897,725	1,160,514	1,405,133	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	765,165	785,486	970,024	23
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,559	185,545	233,993	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,675	121,396	177,342	46
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,519	170,564	390,398	129
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,814	23,800	28,230	19
Pneumatic tires and tubes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	49,702,128	50,220,953	56,295,856	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,642,263	1,688,837	1,953,734	16
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	6,422,197	5,722,835	11,360,720	99
Value (1,000 dollars)	221,828	203,725	380,475	87
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,147	72,134	73,814	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,172	12,158	14,375	18

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,618	253,162	295,845	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,307	137,709	151,076	10
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	237,055	235,585	262,726	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,778	21,134	42,492	101
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	161,260	186,740	193,685	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,748	73,710	97,452	32
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	193,046	234,572	304,270	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,645	5,818	9,344	61
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	237,365	299,210	341,094	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	408,381	381,821	393,787	3
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	604,319	727,369	700,255	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,326	72,450	71,872	-1
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,574	104,501	113,889	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,080	11,101	11,716	6
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	135,088	173,649	185,968	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,653	1,254	1,125	-10

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,220	15,914	20,036	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,306	20,085	33,213	65
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	567,225	629,141	694,403	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,695	129,347	161,579	25
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,165,003	8,081,901	8,427,440	4
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	26,036	23,599	31,997	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	691,383	692,278	776,178	12
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,237,870	4,234,084	4,385,232	4
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,454	368,165	423,909	15
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,509	117,732	124,492	6
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	900,904	822,735	859,859	5
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,824,001	2,925,451	2,976,970	2
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,574,696	1,346,468	1,500,729	11

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,357	84,534	74,966	-11
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,430	102,949	93,856	-9
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,442	55,989	35,473	-37
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,653	94,225	121,078	28
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,797	36,859	36,315	-1
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,487	60,459	52,673	-13
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	143,505	144,055	161,468	12
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,877	40,647	29,137	-28
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,080	33,200	36,456	10
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,135	6,512	7,050	8
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	449,416	485,866	422,741	-13
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,671	23,792	20,677	-13

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1985	1986	1987	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,214	117,174	111,092	-5
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,220	15,914	20,036	26
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	462,761	506,888	542,277	7

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APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

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Edible preparations, not specially provided for	27
Eggs	15
Elastomers, total	93
Electrical articles, miscellaneous	174
Electrical capacitors	171
Electrical conductors	174
Electrical machinery and equipment	166
Electrical resistors	173
Electrical switches and relays	172
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	168
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	168
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	168
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	199
Electric lamps	173
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	168
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	167
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	171
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	197
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	167
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	173
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	168
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery	157
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)	91
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	156
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	200
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	200
Essential oils	93
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)	91
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)	92
Explosives, total	95

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Fabricated rubber and plastics products	97
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines	161
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	155
Fasteners	127
Feathers and downs	12
Fencing	126
Ferroalloys	118
Ferrochromium	118
Ferromanganese	119
Ferrosilicon	119
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	95
Fiber glass	117
Filament yarn of manmade fibers	64
Filberts	20
Fine earthenware food utensils	116
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)	42
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered	13
Fish, fresh or frozen	13
Fish, in airtight containers	13
Fishing tackle	204
Fish netting and nets	65
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	14
Fixed resistors	173
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey	22
Flavoring extracts	93
Flat glass and products thereof	116
Flat goods	196
Flaxseed	24
Floor coverings	67
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	158
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	14
Fluorspar	115
Footwear	70
Forged steel grinding balls	166
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts	175
Front-end loaders	157
Fruit, dried	21
Fruit, fresh	20
Fruit juices	23
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)	21
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnances and ovens, and parts thereof	155
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	203

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Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	203
Furskins	16
Fuses	172
Games	203
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	154
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	162
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios, pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	166
Generator sets	167
Glass and glass products	116
Glass containers	117
Glassware and other glass products	117
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	164
Gloves	69
Glue, gelatin and related products	93
Gold bullion	118
Golf equipment	204
Grains	17
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel	113
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	112
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)	92
Handbags	196
Handtools	127
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons	127
Hardwood logs	40
Hardwood veneer and plywood	41
Headwear	70
Hides and skins	16
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin	28
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	96
Hosiery	69
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof	161
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	112
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	92

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Hydrogen peroxide	90
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	198
Ice cream	15
Ignition equipment	168
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	116
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	116
Industrial diamonds	113
Industrial molds	165
Industrial paperboard	42
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	43
Inks and ink powders, total	95
Inorganic acids	86
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds	87
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	94
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	156
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	196
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts	199
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	198
Integrated circuits	174
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof	154
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof	154
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	119
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys	118
Iron ore	122
Jewelry	205
Ketones (non benzenoid)	91
Knit fabrics	66
Knitting machines	160
Laminated glass	117
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	158
Lawn-tennis equipment	204
Lead	121
Lead metal and waste and scrap	121
Lead ore and concentrate	121
Leather	16

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Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	69
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	157
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Live animals, except birds and poultry	12
Live plants	17
Logs	40
Luggage	196
Lumber	40
Lumber, hardwood	41
Lumber, softwood	40
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes	27
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof	158
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof	159
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	158
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof	164
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	158
Machinery parts, miscellaneous	166
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	198
Machines and parts thereof, miscellaneous	165
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	159
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof	159
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	160
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	161
Machines, miscellaneous	164
Magnesium compounds	87
Magnesium metal	123
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	123
Magnesium, wrought	123
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	202
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Magnets and electromagnetic devices	167

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Malts and starches	18
Manganese compounds	87
Manganese ore	123
Manganese ore and metal	123
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	123
Manmade fibers	63
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	158
Meat, except poultry meat	12
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bull-dozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	157
Men's and boys' shirts	68
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Mercury ore and metal	123
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	123
Metallic containers	126
Metal products, miscellaneous	128
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	162
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	162
Mica and mica products	113
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	169
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream	15
Milled grain products	17
Milled rice	18
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Millwork	41
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Molybdenum compounds	88
Molybdenum ore and metal	123
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	123
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	124
Molybdenum wrought	124
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)	91
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	199
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Motor buses	174
Motorcycles, including parts	176
Motors and generators	166
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	166
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	175
Motor vehicles	174
Mushrooms and truffles	19
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried	19
Musical instruments	202
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	202
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	127
Narrow fabrics	66
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials	66
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	95
Natural gemstones	114
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum	26
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Naval stores	27
Neckwear	70
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Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	206
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Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	162
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Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products	112
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.	115
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	162
Non-piston type aircraft engines	154
Nonrubber footwear	70
Nontextile floor coverings	203
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	19
Office machines	162
Office machines and parts	164
Oilseeds	24
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	15

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Olives	21
Ophthalmic goods	196
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	196
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic	196
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	196
Ordnance and accessories	203
Ores of cerium and thorium	121
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous	92
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Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	202
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	197
Paints and related items, total	95
Particle board	41
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	158
Parts of bicycles	204
Parts of machines	165
Parts of textile machinery	161
Passenger automobiles	174
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	206
Periodicals	44
Petroleum products	95
Phonograph records	201
Phosphorus compounds	88
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	199
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	201
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts	200
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof	200
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides	200
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	201
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	202
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	118
Pistachio nuts	20
Plastics and resin materials	93

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Platinum group metals	118
Pleasure boats; floating structures	176
Plywood and building boards	41
Pneumatic tires	97
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)	91
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	13
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	13
Portable electric hand tools	167
Portable electric lamps	168
Pottery products, n.e.c.	115
Poultry and poultry meat	12
Power transmission chain of iron and steel	128
Precious metal jewelry	205
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap	118
Precious metals	117
Prefabricated buildings	41
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c	117
Primary cells and batteries	167
Printed matter	44
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	159
Products, miscellaneous	206
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13	96
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens	200
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery	159
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	155
Radar	171
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	170
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts	169
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	169
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	174
Raw fibers	63
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	170
Refractory and heat-insulation products	115
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	155
Rhenium metal	124
Rice (paddy and brown)	17
Robes and dressing gowns	69

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Rough wood products	40
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel	129
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings	97
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	96
Rubber footwear	70
Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)	90
Sand	112
Sardines	14
Sauces	27
Sausage	13
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f	207
Scissors and shears	128
Seeds	17
Semiconductors	173
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	161
Sewing thread	64
Shellfish	14
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	164
Shortening and cooking oils	26
Silicon metal	124
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	124
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	124
Silver bullion	118
Silver compounds	88
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing	204
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	203
Snowmobiles	175
Snow skis	204
Soaps and synthetic detergents	94
Sodium bicarbonate	88
Sodium carbonate	88
Sodium chloride	88
Sodium compounds	88
Sodium hydrosulfite	89
Sodium sulfate	89
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages	23
Softwood logs	40
Softwood veneer and plywood	41
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	202

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Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	201
Soups	27
Soybean oil	25
Soybeans	24
Special purpose motor vehicles	175
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	198
Spices	22
Sporting goods	204
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	157
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns	64
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk	64
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	64
Starches	18
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	154
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	154
Storage batteries	167
Structures of base metal	129
Sugar, sirups, and molasses	21
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	21
Sulfur dioxide	90
Sunflower seed	24
Surface-active agents	93
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	196
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts	197
Sweaters	67
Swine	12
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	172
Switches other than circuit breakers	172
Synthetic dyes, total	94
Synthetic gemstones	114
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	86
Synthetic tanning materials	94
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	94
Table flatware	127
Table flatware, precious metals	128
Table flatware, stainless steel	128
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery	115
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	175
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	171
Tantalum ore	124
Tantalum ore and metal	124

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Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	124
Tantalum, wrought	125
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	170
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids	165
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	169
Telephone instruments	169
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	169
Television apparatus	169
Television cameras	169
Television picture tubes	173
Television receivers	169
Tempered glass	117
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	161
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	66
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)	63
Textile furnishings	67
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies	67
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	160
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines	159
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	159
Textile yarn-preparing machines	160
Textile yarn-producing machinery	160
Tin ore and metal	120
Tires other than pneumatic tires	97
Titanium ore and metal	125
Titanium ore and slag	125
Titanium sponge	125
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	125
Titanium, wrought	125
Tobacco and tobacco products	23
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof	165
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen	19
Tonka and vanilla beans	28
Tool holders and accessories	162
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	205
Tractors, including parts	175
Transceivers	170
Transformers	166
Transistors	173
Tubes for tires	97
Tuna	14

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Tungsten compounds	89
Tungsten ore and metal	125
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	125
Tungsten, unwrought	126
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	126
Tungsten, wrought	126
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	163
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	163
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	163
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)	116
Uranium compounds	89
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	167
Vanadium compounds	89
Vanadium pentoxide	89
Vegetable oils, other	25
Vegetable products, miscellaneous	28
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	19
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	18
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	19
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	176
Vitreous china food utensils	116
Wallpaper	43
Waste paper	42
Watches and watch movements	199
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	199
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	154
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics	67
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other	70
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	69
Weaving machines	160
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f	66
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	156
Welded wire mesh	127
Wheat	17
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages	23
Wire cloth	127
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing	126

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Wire strand and rope	126
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	68
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	67
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	68
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts	68
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous	41
Wood pulp	42
Wool and fine animal hair	63
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f	66
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	156
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts	197
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	176
Zinc	121
Zinc compounds	89
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	121
Zinc ore and concentrate	121
Zinc sulfate	89
Zirconium compounds	90
Zirconium oxide	90

APPENDIX E

U.S. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, APPARENT CONSUMPTION, AND EMPLOYMENT, 1986

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Imports to consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Exports to production	Total employment
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Live animals, except birds and poultry---6/	33,545,491	348,115	688,294	43,098,040	2	1	7/ 1,911
Cattle---6/	21,196,786	108,725	425,954	29,535,776	1	8/	7/ 1,450
Swine---6/	8,871,310	9,207	59,890	9,128,290	8/	8/	7/ 347
Poultry and poultry meat	10,681,000	415,730	94,733	10,360,003	1	4	125
Feathers and downs	118,000	49,545	62,627	131,082	48	42	1
Meat, except poultry meat	67,847,313	1,178,990	2,434,487	69,102,810	4	2	143
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	28,860,427	581,586	1,103,519	29,382,360	4	2	30
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	7,928,526	66,257	481,619	8,343,888	6	1	17
Sausage	12,046,000	9,272	20,217	12,035,055	8/	8/	20
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	17,387,653	16,729	77,854	17,448,778	1	8/	34
Fish, fresh or frozen	3,303,000	820,488	1,871,835	4,354,347	43	25	210
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered	153,000	100,525	79,933	132,408	60	66	45
Fish, in airtight containers	1,393,900	113,839	331,447	1,611,508	21	8	27
Sardines	28,000	321	49,569	77,248	64	1	6
Tuna	882,000	9/	228,626	1,110,626	21	10/	14
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	483,900	113,517	53,252	423,635	13	23	5
Shellfish	1,443,689	259,498	2,399,978	3,584,169	67	18	67
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	17,800,000	7,296	9,763	17,802,467	8/	8/	80
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	2,368,400	277,440	9,814	2,100,774	8/	12	10
Butter	1,743,500	10,601	1,954	1,734,853	8/	1	2
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	992,900	3,324	439	990,015	8/	8/	2
Cheeses	7,690,100	25,439	388,804	8,053,465	5	8/	32
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yogurt, and ice cream	3,061,800	5,402	69	3,056,467	8/	8/	10
Ice cream	4,495,600	4,359	21	4,491,262	8/	8/	21
Eggs	3,104,000	80,761	15,057	3,038,296	8/	3	9
Hides and skins	2,081,698	1,304,144	64,585	11/	11/	11/	6
Cattle hides	1,748,626	1,223,548	22,076	11/	11/	11/	6
Leather	1,715,000	311,655	406,556	1,809,901	22	18	13
Cattle hide upper leather	1,441,000	36,220	43,796	1,448,576	3	3	11
Furskins	405,606	294,404	169,120	280,322	60	73	4
Mink furskins	158,634	115,033	83,622	127,223	66	73	4
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers	90,270	3,121	71,041	158,190	45	3	10/
Live plants	5,775,462	33,713	50,792	5,792,541	1	1	140
Seeds	10/	208,855	102,924	10/	10/	10/	7/ 14

See footnotes at end of table.

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U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Imports to consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Exports to production	Total employment
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Grains	20,897,163	6,365,872	122,655	14,653,946	1	30	12/ 161,300
Corn	12,541,426	2,711,527	33,479	9,863,378	8/	22	12/ 83,200
Rice (paddy and brown)	495,505	108,943	3,200	389,762	1	22	12/ 2,500
Wheat	5,044,347	3,010,168	26,650	2,060,829	1	60	12/ 75,600
Milled grain products	7,600,000	826,603	38,503	6,811,900	1	11	17
Milled rice	1,690,000	512,640	30,589	1,207,949	3	30	5
Milled wheat	5,400,000	268,680	2,382	5,133,702	8/	5	11
Malts and starches	10/	42,608	41,802	10/	10/	10/	13
Malts	750,000	13,246	13,070	749,824	2	2	2
Starches	10/	29,361	28,732	10/	10/	10/	11
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	6,469,200	352,603	811,504	6,928,101	12	5	39
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	86,900	2,415	64,611	149,096	43	3	15
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen	769,300	37,264	334,779	1,066,815	31	5	15
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	827,600	352,430	53,693	528,863	10	43	4
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	3,087,000	103,261	243,547	3,227,286	8	3	5
Mushrooms and truffles	399,855	4,922	147,263	542,196	27	1	11
Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved	106,451	1,086	125,616	230,981	54	1	1
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	2,040,302	781,012	329,587	1,588,877	21	38	10/
Almonds	461,568	420,658	1,233	42,143	3	91	50
Filberts	10,967	13,933	5,337	2,371	225	127	10/
Pistachio nuts	79,501	7,482	18,894	90,913	9	21	10/
Fruit, fresh	3,784,000	847,851	1,290,234	4,226,383	31	22	10/
Berries, fresh	514,000	30,806	34,835	518,029	7	6	10/
Cherries, fresh	77,000	21,874	1,121	56,247	2	28	10/
Citrus fruit	1,039,682	471,749	76,445	644,378	12	45	75
Fruit, dried	305,000	201,503	29,766	133,263	22	66	5
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)	3,300,000	98,897	385,099	3,586,202	11	3	17
Olives	66,000	2,388	104,995	168,607	62	4	1
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances	38,000	2,468	10,249	45,781	22	6	1
Sugar, sirups, and molasses:							
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	2,657,400	88,628	626,670	3,195,442	20	3	23
Molasses	172,677	27,146	91,376	236,907	38	16	23
Corn sweeteners	2,765,000	6,580	4,241	2,762,661	8/	8/	10
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey	4,715,000	26,442	146,308	4,834,866	3	1	12
Cocoa and confectionery	12,420,000	99,108	1,380,039	13,700,931	10	1	65
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate	8,600,000	111,663	4,681,781	9,176,182	51	1	12
Coffee	6,850,000	93,734	4,544,436	7,013,164	65	1	12
Spices	1,000,000	20,946	293,601	1,272,655	23	2	8
Fruit juices	559,000	148,620	696,762	1,107,142	63	26	33

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages	24,441,382	27,748	111,047	24,524,681	8/	8/	115
Ale, porter, stout, and beer	12,660,000	38,296	784,087	13,405,791	6	8/	39
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages	2,668,000	34,728	1,031,340	3,664,612	28	1	13
Distilled spirits	3,764,000	92,684	1,157,717	4,829,033	24	2	10
Tobacco and tobacco products	16,917,000	2,731,768	679,228	14,864,460	5	16	41
Cigarettes	15,746,000	1,298,113	16,599	14,464,486	8/	8	34
Cigars	223,000	5,183	44,325	262,142	17	2	4
Oilseeds	9,624,000	4,457,572	50,008	5,216,438	1	46	7/ 520
Cottonseed	300,000	4,792	189	295,397	8/	2	7/ 38
Flaxseed	41,000	6,567	11,850	46,193	26	16	7/ 8
Soybeans	9,100,000	4,334,340	969	4,766,629	8/	48	7/ 460
Sunflower seed	183,000	96,358	3,514	90,156	4	53	7/ 17
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases	6,240,000	1,071,919	486,642	5,654,723	9	17	35
Corn oil	280,000	92,139	58	187,919	8/	33	9
Cottonseed oil	142,000	85,863	35	56,172	8/	60	5
Soybean oil	2,000,000	249,481	378	1,750,897	8/	12	8
Other vegetable oils	200,000	161,919	464,049	502,130	92	81	1
Animal and marine-animal oils	1,870,000	435,716	15,816	1,450,100	1	23	10
Shortening and cooking oils	5,740,000	46,802	6,305	5,699,503	8/	1	10
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum	10/	31,776	99,374	10/	10/	10/	1
Edible preparations:							
Bakery products, except bread	9,800,000	34,839	249,730	10,014,891	2	8/	47
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance	15,284,000	7,235	34,407	15,311,172	2	8/	160
Cereal breakfast foods	4,865,900	24,681	14,354	4,855,573	3	5	16
Chewing gum	1,019,700	9,938	24,046	1,033,808	2	1	5
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes	1,287,300	6,516	64,921	1,345,705	5	1	8
Sauces	4,590,000	37,473	59,246	4,611,773	1	1	25
Soups	1,995,000	15,827	32,576	2,011,749	2	1	26
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	14,127,000	436,213	323,419	14,014,206	2	3	84
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor	22,600,000	2,638,731	200,198	20,161,467	1	12	4
Naval stores	257,000	39,446	5,079	222,633	2	15	4
Miscellaneous vegetable products:							
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts	374,000	4,578	229,218	598,640	38	1	11
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin	87,257	51,484	38,703	74,476	52	59	12/ 31
Tonka and vanilla beans	0	0	58,672	58,672	100	0	0
Miscellaneous vegetable products	10/	60,639	104,475	10/	10/	10/	10/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Imports to consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Exports to production	Total employment
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
FOREST PRODUCTS							
Rough wood products	17,421,000	1,447,906	290,856	16,263,950	2	8	125
Logs	8,772,000	1,226,635	11,273	7,556,638	6/	14	75
Lumber	10,322,000	987,980	3,134,432	12,468,452	25	10	177
Softwood lumber	8,196,000	641,374	2,834,480	10,389,106	27	8	140
Hardwood lumber	1,920,000	337,947	140,075	1,722,128	8	18	28
Millwork	7,460,000	31,122	195,547	7,624,425	3	6/	74
Miscellaneous wood manufactures	8,253,000	220,594	771,626	8,804,032	9	3	110
Prefabricated buildings	3,436,000	86,264	27,693	3,377,429	1	3	20
Plywood and building boards	8,803,000	340,503	973,881	9,436,378	10	4	87
Hardwood veneer and plywood	1,149,000	95,119	598,699	1,652,580	36	8	21
Softwood veneer and plywood	4,127,000	148,016	50,047	4,029,031	1	4	43
Particle board	1,067,000	34,368	136,640	1,169,274	12	3	7
Wood pulp 13/	2,844,700	1,734,965	1,601,378	2,711,100	59	61	13
Waste paper	2,091,900	411,076	29,059	1,709,900	2	20	4
Building papers	750,000	11,401	58,762	800,000	7	2	6
Industrial paperboard	12,700,000	1,160,937	80,878	11,620,000	1	9	54
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)	4,800,000	640,984	25,596	4,184,600	1	13	20
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)	24,500,000	570,235	5,303,155	29,232,920	18	2	133
Newsprint	3,362,198	194,549	3,682,351	6,850,000	54	6	7
Wallpaper	227,000	8,178	198,654	417,476	48	4	3
Albums	82,000	2,331	51,894	131,563	39	3	1
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	56,400,000	751,532	824,069	56,473,000	1	1	375
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	25,519,000	130,578	78,982	25,467,000	6/	1	210
Miscellaneous books	10,800,000	591,575	686,870	10,895,295	6	6	73
Printed matter	109,000,000	763,036	709,450	108,946,414	1	1	1,400
Newspapers	27,600,000	19,895	95,628	27,675,733	6/	6/	460
Periodicals	15,000,000	380,460	111,081	14,730,621	1	3	100
Decalcomanias	350,000	6,030	7,440	351,410	2	2	3
TEXTILES, APPAREL, AND FOOTWEAR							
Raw fibers:							
Cotton	2,438,200	773,342	1,833	1,666,691	6/	32	10/
Wool and fine animal hair	96,430	53,668	174,437	217,199	80	56	3
Man-made fibers	8,922,000	606,292	240,458	8,556,166	3	7	63
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	7,828,000	424,761	225,765	7,629,004	3	5	51
Cellulosic man-made fibers	1,094,000	181,531	14,693	927,162	2	17	12

See footnotes at end of table.

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U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Imports to consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Exports to production	Total employment
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage and sewing thread)	7,968,000	483,603	548,671	8,033,068	7	6	95
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns	5,780,000	79,603	310,662	6,011,059	5	1	79
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk	5,346,000	73,322	247,727	5,520,405	5	1	73
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	266,000	2,297	51,664	315,367	16	1	4
Filament yarn of manmade fibers	2,188,000	371,531	223,975	2,040,444	11	17	16
Sewing thread	633,150	28,873	15,594	619,871	3	5	10
Cordage and fish netting and nets	455,000	14,590	74,890	515,300	15	3	8
Fish netting and nets	15,000	647	9,166	23,519	39	4	1
Cordage	440,000	13,943	65,725	491,782	13	3	9
Broadwoven fabrics	16,447,000	731,082	2,434,082	18,150,000	13	4	249
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton	7,201,000	282,607	987,728	7,906,121	13	4	125
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers	8,306,000	403,569	926,901	8,829,332	11	5	109
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	10/	5,736	207,446	10/	10/	10/	1
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool	938,000	11,050	175,353	1,102,303	16	1	14
Knit fabrics	3,514,000	46,413	53,610	3,521,197	2	1	44
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials:							
Narrow fabrics	1,760,000	85,342	56,772	1,731,430	3	5	22
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f	2,750,000	207,700	88,251	2,630,551	3	8	16
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	1,200,000	90,513	5,322	1,114,809	8/	8	6
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.	2,300,000	214,062	209,098	2,295,036	9	9	11
Textile furnishings	12,136,200	270,116	1,249,059	13,115,143	10	2	132
Floor coverings	7,296,100	183,352	604,154	7,716,902	8	3	56
Curtains and draperies	1,343,700	5,850	44,118	1,381,968	3	8/	26
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies	3,496,400	80,914	600,787	4,016,273	15	2	50
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, rubber, and plastic apparel	58,147,000	878,713	17,150,362	74,418,649	23	2	1,105
Sweaters	1,047,200	3,127	2,531,354	3,575,427	71	8/	31
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	3,676,500	45,285	2,891,092	6,522,307	44	1	75
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	3,270,600	37,507	1,739,248	4,972,341	35	1	43
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	3,308,300	33,882	1,573,997	4,848,415	32	1	90
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	3,436,900	35,840	663,803	4,064,863	16	1	123
Men's and boys' shirts	3,754,900	80,874	2,132,731	5,806,757	37	2	86

See footnotes at end of table.

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U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets	3,469,200	36,801	1,034,914	4,467,313	23	1	60
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	5,564,700	104,850	1,053,189	6,513,039	16	2	148
Robes and dressing gowns	414,100	9,487	71,017	475,630	15	2	8
Men's and boys' neckwear	350,000	3,601	59,354	405,753	15	1	7
Body-supporting garments	995,800	91,697	218,439	1,122,542	19	9	15
Hosiery, including panty hose	3,087,700	34,558	76,099	3,129,241	2	1	71
Headwear	610,000	16,515	255,971	849,456	30	3	15
Gloves	672,700	102,314	351,779	922,165	38	15	14
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	442,500	38,675	401,198	805,023	50	9	3
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	195,000	14,821	370,286	550,465	67	8	3
Footwear	4,059,145	131,403	6,447,005	10,374,747	62	3	89
Rubber footwear	439,745	13,703	271,605	697,647	39	3	11
Nonrubber footwear	3,619,400	117,700	6,175,400	9,677,100	64	3	78
ENERGY AND CHEMICALS							
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)	2,483,573	356,808	410,744	2,537,509	16	14	2
Benzenoid organic chemicals	16,061,708	1,766,153	1,042,676	15,338,231	7	11	26
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	5,310,189	1,423,288	414,115	4,301,076	10	27	23
Botanical pesticides, total	26,000	442	13,653	39,617	34	2	14/
Chemical elements	3,350,000	291,558	229,491	3,287,933	7	9	19
Inorganic acids	1,119,796	66,292	155,879	1,209,383	13	6	9
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	11,281,600	2,775,286	2,724,132	11,229,846	24	25	58
Aluminum compounds:							
Aluminum oxide	509,109	114,210	565,199	960,098	59	22	3
Antimony compounds	17,371	6,584	22,234	33,021	67	38	14/
Calcium compounds:							
Calcium chloride	123,000	3,962	14,768	133,806	11	3	1
Magnesium compounds	65,845	8,841	11,007	68,011	16	13	1
Manganese compounds	56,575	8,739	28,681	76,517	37	15	14/
Molybdenum compounds	50,000	24,997	7,336	32,339	23	50	14/
Phosphorus compounds	72,596	8,127	3,748	68,217	5	11	14/
Silver compounds	336,317	3,549	13,235	346,003	4	1	14/
Sodium compounds:							
Sodium bicarbonate	90,000	5,772	1,965	86,193	2	6	14/
Sodium carbonate	553,517	231,959	14,959	336,517	4	42	3
Sodium chloride	665,400	16,928	79,709	728,181	11	3	5
Sodium hydrosulfite	110,000	14,819	2,673	97,854	3	13	14/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Sodium sulfate	68,687	10,183	13,804	72,308	19	15	14/
Tungsten compounds	96,709	11,629	21,777	106,857	20	12	1
Uranium compounds	2,300,000	1,189,985	1,332,790	2,442,805	55	52	12
Vanadium compounds:							
Vanadium pentoxide	60,000	11,022	3,567	52,545	7	18	1
Zinc compounds:							
Zinc sulfate	25,696	2,356	1,971	25,311	8	9	14/
Zirconium compounds:							
Zirconium oxide	23,144	4,010	2,438	21,572	11	17	14/
Sulfur dioxide	27,362	625	4,789	31,526	15	2	14/
Hydrogen peroxide	145,916	23,565	4,786	127,137	4	16	1
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds	26,786,372	3,258,761	1,905,202	25,432,813	8	12	112
Organic acids, acid anhydrides, and acyl halides	2,941,625	132,930	180,911	2,989,606	6	5	16
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)	301,280	22,745	69,734	348,269	20	8	14/
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)	758,654	34,924	30,281	754,011	4	5	10
Ketones (non benzenoid)	596,886	69,638	39,947	567,195	7	12	4
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted, and halohydrins (non benzenoid)	2,159,109	210,740	275,067	2,223,436	12	10	19
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (nonbenzenoid)	1,617,832	439,502	179,113	1,357,443	13	27	9
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)	1,691,706	374,987	51,158	1,367,877	4	22	6
Epoxides, halogenated expoxides, ethers of monohydric alcohols, and acetals	2,093,334	108,978	22,402	2,006,758	1	5	10
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)	6,173,034	468,419	156,292	5,860,907	3	8	30
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)	1,029,341	683,738	244,218	589,821	41	66	3
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	10,645,163	299,496	186,277	10,531,944	2	3	5
Drugs and related products	34,345,000	3,101,718	2,394,402	33,637,684	7	9	166
Plastics and resin materials	23,601,004	2,984,603	881,388	21,497,789	4	13	75
Elastomers, total	3,632,150	735,352	968,951	3,865,749	25	20	10
Flavoring extracts	385,000	122,396	63,777	326,381	20	32	14
Essential oils	188,000	111,359	109,728	188,152	59	59	4
Glue, gelatin, and related products	368,000	66,105	86,171	388,066	22	18	3
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	10,300,000	436,387	696,676	10,560,289	7	4	55
Surface-active agents	2,652,921	134,016	175,302	2,694,207	7	5	10
Soaps and synthetic detergents	8,500,000	149,475	53,082	8,403,607	1	2	32
Synthetic dyes, total	680,730	82,099	370,879	969,510	38	12	8
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	592,204	87,539	106,192	610,857	17	15	6
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	2,000	3,565	29,421	27,856	106	178	1
Synthetic tanning materials	10,921	1,320	693	10,294	7	12	1

See footnotes at end of table.

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U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	3,280,900	306,677	461,307	3,435,530	13	9	13
Inks and ink powders, total	2,187,500	50,781	53,817	2,190,536	2	2	11
Paints and related items, total	9,493,803	221,129	78,769	9,351,443	1	2	57
Crude petroleum	40,109,412	117,166	22,608,355	62,600,601	36	8/	200
Petroleum products	110,716,000	2,795,284	10,819,838	118,740,554	9	3	80
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	32,574,540	279,760	2,993,678	35,288,458	8	1	180
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	8,540,000	1,935,373	1,248,085	7,852,712	16	23	44
Explosives, total	910,300	52,460	35,675	893,515	4	6	16
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	600,000	31,241	14,042	582,801	2	5	4
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13	3,800,000	588,230	584,038	3,795,808	15	15	48
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	250,000	3,384	24,831	271,447	9	1	2
Coal and other carbonaceous material	32,750,975	4,490,074	106,078	28,366,979	8/	14	170
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	7,714,000	903,566	723,565	7,534,327	10	12	110
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f., suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	4,207,626	166,701	387,465	4,428,390	9	4	28
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	108,777	10/	21,657	10/	10/	10/	14
Pneumatic tires	8,425	296	1,910	10,039	19	4	60
Tires other than pneumatic tires	58,500	6,096	10,912	63,316	17	10	3
Tubes for tires	90,746	12,377	63,436	141,805	45	14	2
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings	510,500	33,708	5,955	482,747	1	7	51
Fabricated rubber and plastics products	53,528,000	1,146,381	2,281,488	54,663,107	4	2	543
MINERALS AND METALS							
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products:							
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	3,539,912	9,024	468,743	3,999,631	12	8/	18
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	16,174,000	22,355	49,998	16,201,643	8/	8/	141
Lime	679,664	4,500	12,237	687,401	2	1	6
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	463,193	19,506	431,829	875,516	49	4	7
Sand	3,105,332	28,201	1,686	3,078,817	8/	1	43
Crushed stone	4,255,680	18,452	12,677	4,249,905	8/	8/	54
Dimension stone and articles thereof	173,000	34,147	386,528	525,381	74	20	3

See footnotes at end of table.

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U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Mica and mica products	41,463	6,939	9,063	43,587	21	17	1
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel	1,462,086	529,333	214,149	1,146,902	19	36	12
Asbestos and asbestos products	346,560	37,550	41,206	350,216	12	11	6
Abrasives	177,880	34,277	120,756	264,359	46	19	2
Abrasive articles	2,116,905	73,086	173,234	2,217,053	8	3	24
Industrial diamonds	114,720	94,297	113,301	133,724	85	82	1
Natural gemstones	8,800	17,411	464,943	456,332	102	198	10/
Cut gemstones and articles thereof	422,000	556,760	3,430,503	3,295,743	104	132	2
Synthetic gemstones	10,300	10,427	24,660	24,533	100	101	10/
Clays:							
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	730,437	219,509	1,492	512,420	8/	30	7
Clays, fuller's earth	125,476	9,589	23	115,910	8/	8	1
Clays, bentonite	91,370	44,607	507	47,270	1	49	1
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	148,118	109,301	5,432	44,249	12	74	3
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.	472,781	215,278	467,467	724,970	65	46	83
Fluorspar	13,500	1,801	41,537	53,336	78	13	14/
Ceramic products:							
Refractory and heat-insulating products	1,521,000	172,452	153,034	1,501,582	10	11	12
Ceramic construction articles:							
Ceramic floor and wall tiles	556,412	7,471	315,499	864,440	36	1	10
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles	1,051,100	6,868	8,904	1,053,136	1	1	19
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.	108,700	4,215	13,394	117,879	11	4	2
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery:							
Pottery products, n.e.c.	299,000	8,100	540,220	831,120	65	3	8
Fine earthenware food utensils	75,000	4,444	323,435	393,991	82	6	4
Vitreous china food utensils	270,000	12,488	225,175	482,687	47	5	7
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.:							
Ceramic electrical ware	596,900	98,432	83,804	582,272	14	16	10
Ceramic sanitary ware	681,200	15,613	71,799	737,386	10	2	10
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	106,400	55,181	26,062	77,281	34	52	2
Glass and glass products:							
Flat glass and products thereof	4,376,364	287,972	522,458	4,610,850	11	7	44
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)	1,259,746	108,285	68,425	1,219,886	6	9	8
Tempered glass	1,428,340	76,482	132,101	1,483,959	9	5	14
Laminated glass	921,960	61,788	176,928	1,037,100	7	7	15
Mirrors of glass	714,305	15,531	90,245	789,019	11	2	9
Glassware and other glass products	10,250,000	407,040	921,889	10,764,849	9	4	95

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Fiber glass	2,042,635	91,995	31,947	1,982,587	2	5	21
Glass containers	4,889,677	20,497	135,944	5,005,124	3	8/	45
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.	2,471,587	146,475	652,189	2,977,301	22	6	25
Precious metals	4,416,396	2,112,046	7,844,201	10,148,551	77	48	12
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap	1,616,547	601,753	883,392	1,898,186	47	37	10
Platinum group metals	325,685	193,670	1,250,880	1,382,895	90	59	14/
Gold bullion	2,105,492	1,207,783	5,016,558	5,914,267	85	57	14/
Silver bullion	368,672	56,785	688,296	1,000,183	69	15	14/
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys:							
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	9,585,000	5,271	42,595	9,622,324	8/	8/	13
Ferroalloys:							
Ferrochromium	87,624	5,693	178,291	260,222	69	2	14/
Ferromanganese	90,941	3,403	176,654	264,192	67	1	14/
Ferrosilicon	218,382	8,355	101,281	311,308	33	3	3
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	34,427,902	745,170	8,056,871	41,739,603	19	2	175
Copper ore and metal:							
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:							
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	1,174,635	477,204	75,063	772,494	10	41	10
Copper, unwrought	2,865,670	46,032	758,274	3,577,912	21	2	6
Copper, wrought	11,075,811	209,711	576,715	11,442,815	5	2	23
Bauxite and aluminum metals:							
Bauxite	10,366	8,452	188,757	190,671	99	82	14/
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	5,422,993	610,560	1,825,274	6,637,707	27	11	22
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	12,483,661	490,603	930,409	12,923,467	7	4	85
Aluminum foil	425,139	29,717	96,241	491,663	20	7	25
Nickel ore and metal	229,603	104,264	549,805	675,144	81	45	14/
Tin ore and metal	90,000	35,805	256,227	310,422	83	40	14/
Lead ore and concentrate	194,760	6,363	1,510	189,907	1	3	1
Lead metal and waste and scrap	408,938	33,518	68,048	443,468	15	8	2
Zinc ore and concentrate	101,953	4,328	22,000	119,625	18	4	2
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	221,822	40,570	514,707	695,959	74	18	2
Miscellaneous base metals and ores	9,075,000	1,078,131	1,089,647	9,086,516	12	12	510
Ores of cerium and thorium	10/	327	1,106	10/	10/	10/	10/
Chrome ore and metal:							
Chrome ore	10/	4,128	21,810	10/	10/	10/	10/
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap	10/	2,972	21,647	10/	10/	10/	14/
Cobalt ore and metal:							
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	19,785	8,931	83,251	94,105	88	45	14/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Imports to consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/ Exports to production	Total employment
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Columbium ore and metal:							
Columbium ore	0	0	6,474	6,474	100	0	0
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	4,500	10/	174	4,674	4	10/	1
Iron ore	1,472,511	204,795	469,027	1,737,743	27	12	7
Magnesium metal:							
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	280,000	108,886	19,015	190,129	10	39	1
Magnesium, wrought	130,000	13,492	4,640	121,148	4	10	1
Manganese ore and metal:							
Manganese ore	0	3,366	22,655	10/	10/	10/	0
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	10/	7,914	9,962	10/	10/	10/	14/
Mercury ore and metal:							
Mercury, unwrought, and waste and scrap	3,900	10/	4,176	8,076	52	10/	10/
Molybdenum ore and metal:							
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	260,314	136,006	6,341	130,649	5	52	1
Molybdenum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	9,268	5,932	5,380	8,716	62	64	14/
Molybdenum, wrought	78,158	16,790	2,701	64,069	4	21	14/
Rhenium metal	3,815	9/	2,616	6,431	41	9/	9/
Silicon metal:							
Silicon, unwrought, and wrought and waste and scrap	144,000	65,168	39,887	118,719	34	55	2
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	160,000	10/	25,307	10/	10/	10/	14/
Tantalum ore and metal:							
Tantalum ore	0	0	9,915	9,915	100	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	15,000	19,318	7,843	3,525	222	129	1
Tantalum, wrought	12,000	10,391	1,616	3,225	50	87	1
Titanium ore and metal:							
Titanium ore and slag	35,000	1,414	133,800	167,386	80	4	1
Titanium sponge	70,000	461	9,583	79,122	12	1	2
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	500,000	59,791	7,674	447,883	2	12	2
Titanium, wrought	350,000	31,413	18,840	337,427	6	9	2
Tungsten ore and metal:							
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	5,728	242	14,258	19,744	72	4	14/
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap:							
Tungsten, unwrought	37,943	22,433	1,824	17,334	11	59	1
Tungsten, wrought	111,555	24,952	5,720	92,323	6	22	1
Metallic containers	18,585,000	212,002	190,215	18,563,213	1	1	58
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	1,104,323	85,920	523,251	1,541,654	34	8	20
Wire strand and rope	512,305	40,937	417,800	889,168	47	8	9
Fencing	136,016	2,669	10,284	143,631	7	2	2
Wire cloth	68,087	16,395	53,451	105,233	51	24	4
Welded wire mesh	367,000	4,442	28,068	390,626	7	1	2

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	12,589,929	545,880	1,603,215	13,647,264	12	4	195
Fasteners:							
Bolts, nuts, and screws	3,819,788	147,171	719,192	4,391,809	16	4	51
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons:							
Handtools	12,040,988	533,364	867,776	12,375,400	7	4	120
Table flatware:							
Table flatware, precious metals	108,500	797	11,857	119,560	10	1	1
Scissors and shears	10/	664	46,424	10/	10/	10/	1
Miscellaneous metal products	28,616,490	112,720	204,820	28,708,590	1	8/	250
Structures of base metal	10,810,000	241,186	443,142	11,011,956	4	2	121
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT							
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery:							
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	3,239,300	326,441	64,460	2,977,319	2	10	30
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	150,500	20,435	17,040	147,105	12	14	3
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	605,000	172,868	133,855	565,987	24	29	15
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	19,930,705	3,955,381	4,745,641	20,720,965	23	20	150
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	13,357,100	3,974,661	2,949,144	12,331,583	24	30	150
Non-piston type aircraft engines and parts thereof	9,792,000	3,338,434	2,776,418	9,229,984	30	34	55
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	65,900	12,371	37,256	90,785	41	19	1
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	570,000	47,554	93,060	615,506	15	8	10
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	6,629,900	848,558	766,827	6,548,169	12	13	51

See footnotes at end of table.

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U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof:							
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	2,191,000	78,059	757,632	2,870,573	26	4	26
Compressors and parts thereof	4,575,201	511,093	725,812	4,789,920	15	11	46
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	197,500	61,379	132,580	268,701	49	31	3
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	10,757,056	768,843	451,401	10,439,614	4	7	55
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	1,635,600	129,184	72,236	1,578,652	5	8	17
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	4,693,126	435,110	404,728	4,662,744	9	9	48
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	50,700	16,855	36,537	70,382	52	33	1
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	903,600	17,974	23,439	909,065	3	2	7
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	1,279,000	241,392	332,545	1,370,153	24	19	26
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	2,066,000	514,937	280,426	1,831,489	15	25	28
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	2,670,000	295,996	539,737	2,913,741	19	11	39
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	585,000	55,701	114,366	643,665	18	10	7
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	945,000	362,818	217,481	799,663	27	38	12
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery:							
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	20,129,471	3,849,358	2,060,075	18,340,188	11	19	180
Drilling and boring machinery	4,951,590	118,456	24,232	4,857,366	1	2	49
Front-end loaders	1,830,390	313,471	614,477	2,131,396	29	17	13
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines	1,561,314	130,382	450,971	1,881,903	24	8	37
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	5,168,746	449,043	1,040,035	5,759,738	18	9	36
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink:							
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	2,897,100	438,675	312,427	2,770,852	11	15	48

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	685,090	201,575	185,847	669,362	28	29	18
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	2,240,200	113,749	77,744	2,204,195	4	5	24
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof:							
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	50,274	8,505	7,019	48,788	14	17	1
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	158,112	65,576	28,436	120,972	24	42	1
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	53,301	26,086	13,996	41,211	34	49	1
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	165,500	27,948	56,381	193,933	29	17	1
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	105,042	45,117	16,141	76,066	21	43	1
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	504,348	124,737	158,336	537,947	29	25	7
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery:							
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof	1,151,600	262,307	476,789	1,366,082	35	23	13
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	4,350,000	486,728	1,037,599	4,900,871	21	11	53
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	286,804	48,619	45,939	284,124	16	17	4
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	28,296	11,766	19,163	35,693	33	42	1
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines:							
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	23,151	1,540	9,524	31,135	31	7	1
Textile yarn-producing machinery	156,914	23,105	179,189	312,998	57	15	3
Textile yarn-preparing machines	137,621	12,711	47,525	172,435	28	9	2
Weaving machines	56,592	11,470	139,345	184,467	76	20	2
Knitting machines	37,299	17,192	137,046	157,153	87	46	1
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	24,437	7,846	20,411	37,002	55	32	1
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	20,579	5,467	18,598	33,710	55	27	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof	2,959,600	160,281	138,417	2,937,736	5	5	21
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	158,200	18,685	68,008	207,523	33	12	2
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines	43,730	25,640	15,853	33,943	47	59	1
Parts of textile machinery	559,488	159,191	288,248	688,545	42	28	12
Cordage machines and parts thereof	30,868	1,246	7,756	37,378	21	4	1
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	186,000	115,769	375,224	445,455	84	62	4
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials:							
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	875,000	106,121	114,344	883,223	13	12	11
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	720,000	138,960	111,681	692,721	16	19	15
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	4,400,000	896,613	2,671,386	6,174,773	43	20	65
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	3,500,000	276,738	393,110	3,616,372	11	8	15
Tool holders and accessories	2,506,000	154,820	95,230	2,446,410	4	6	40
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	1,335,000	236,450	433,102	1,531,652	28	18	15
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	250,000	54,256	12,224	207,968	6	22	4
Office machines	55,297,000	15,396,311	14,606,318	54,507,007	27	28	545
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	881,100	59,903	505,089	1,326,286	38	7	22
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	315,000	13,292	288,017	589,725	49	4	8
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	566,100	46,612	217,072	736,560	29	8	14
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism:							
Automatic data processing machines	36,413,900	3,488,714	5,527,053	38,451,239	14	9	366
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing	275,000	9,347	315,072	580,725	54	3	2
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	165,000	2,705	121,253	283,548	43	2	1
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	110,000	6,643	193,819	297,176	65	6	1
Office machines and parts:							

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Copying machines	7,850,000	120,932	1,294,004	9,023,072	14	2	65
Miscellaneous machines:							
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	50,000	18,153	17,421	49,268	35	36	1
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof	556,439	196,330	185,825	545,934	34	35	9
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	237,600	98,647	77,549	216,502	36	42	5
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	1,296,194	304,207	574,945	1,566,932	37	23	8
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	628,000	39,604	33,809	622,205	5	6	8
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof	41,836	25,326	105,258	121,768	86	61	1
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof	10,700,000	2,012,502	1,575,595	10,263,093	15	19	139
Parts of machines:							
Industrial molds	1,416,372	158,214	321,555	1,579,713	20	11	32
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings	544,824	3,775	2,130	543,179	1	1	8
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	6,435,300	609,103	1,024,078	6,850,275	15	9	83
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts	3,333,240	257,920	651,511	3,726,831	17	8	32
Forged steel grinding balls	146,964	15,930	608	131,642	8/	11	2
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	3,770,000	227,519	362,573	3,905,054	9	6	38
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2,006,000	176,398	101,513	1,931,115	5	9	30
Electrical machinery and equipment:							
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	11,890,000	1,119,354	2,383,943	13,154,589	18	9	342
Transformers	4,085,000	119,051	258,897	4,224,846	6	3	94
Motors and generators	5,724,500	482,682	896,871	6,138,689	15	8	92
Generator sets	875,000	152,716	221,426	943,710	24	18	25
Magnets and electromagnetic devices	250,000	24,848	160,577	385,729	42	10	5
Primary cells and batteries	5,043,000	238,683	474,789	5,279,106	9	5	42
Storage batteries	3,080,000	126,589	293,062	3,246,473	9	4	24
Portable electric hand tools	1,040,000	73,575	327,613	1,293,638	25	7	12
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	1,986,217	85,872	127,283	2,027,628	6	4	16
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	1,130,876	58,808	314,328	1,386,396	23	5	13

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	86,520	14,685	98,023	169,858	58	17	1
Ignition equipment	3,317,000	323,576	542,688	3,536,092	15	10	60
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	964,600	57,886	234,768	1,141,482	21	6	14
Portable electric lamps	230,900	13,854	45,558	262,604	17	6	3
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,308,379	363,287	321,666	2,266,758	14	16	34
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	1,216,337	102,641	489,616	1,603,312	31	8	14
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	2,888,500	120,264	991,751	3,759,987	26	4	24
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	995,701	26,026	105,758	1,075,433	10	3	10
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	14,400,000	716,893	1,801,502	15,484,609	12	5	128
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	7,100,000	394,342	401,356	7,107,014	6	6	55
Telephone instruments	785,000	37,543	932,439	1,679,986	56	5	8
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	1,035,000	191,230	921,319	1,765,089	52	18	6
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	12,575,000	2,497,142	16,667,657	26,745,515	62	20	204
Television cameras	216,000	48,578	404,192	571,614	71	22	4
Television apparatus:							
Television receivers	3,940,000	212,955	2,442,904	6,169,949	40	5	23
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus, and parts	5,932,577	1,325,492	1,845,629	6,452,714	29	22	86
Automobile radio receivers	601,899	78,414	209,660	733,145	29	13	12
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	100,000	20,171	532,987	612,816	87	20	2
Transceivers	1,750,000	246,653	463,326	1,966,673	24	14	17
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	391,000	18,684	596,313	968,629	62	5	8
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	272,250	217,742	8,067,333	8,121,841	99	80	8
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	14,405,000	762,514	336,279	13,978,765	2	6	200
Radar	6,888,000	588,888	189,382	6,488,464	3	9	71
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	1,650,000	227,132	673,869	2,096,737	32	14	20
Electrical capacitors	1,217,800	228,392	385,288	1,374,696	28	19	25
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	130,491	14,747	70,962	186,706	38	11	4
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	295,740	41,537	38,420	292,623	13	14	6

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Ceramic fixed capacitors	493,500	89,382	163,840	567,958	29	18	11
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	21,499,000	2,158,637	2,333,742	21,674,105	11	10	310
Electrical switches and relays:							
Circuit breakers	1,753,027	120,562	81,002	1,713,467	5	7	26
Switches other than circuit breakers	510,230	280,765	435,886	665,351	66	55	9
Fuses	421,082	38,102	21,783	404,673	5	9	6
Connectors	2,876,962	395,767	284,689	2,765,884	10	14	42
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	1,421,400	29,780	10,807	1,402,427	1	2	22
AC motor starters and contactors	1,499,000	19,361	20,455	1,500,094	1	1	16
Electrical resistors	586,000	181,931	462,475	866,544	53	31	16
Fixed resistors	211,300	120,599	338,754	429,455	79	57	12
Carbon composition resistors	39,500	8,442	16,510	47,568	35	21	2
Film resistors	82,900	24,293	48,210	106,817	45	29	5
Wirewound resistors	68,800	10,400	10,332	68,732	15	15	2
Automatic voltage regulators	546,000	35,643	44,121	554,478	8	7	9
Electric lamps	2,738,000	156,656	397,583	2,978,927	13	6	22
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	2,271,985	360,931	376,724	2,287,778	16	16	29
Television picture tubes	923,722	45,990	106,580	984,312	11	5	16
Semiconductors	12,240,148	4,906,455	6,070,934	13,404,627	45	40	189
Transistors	610,959	138,760	298,488	707,687	42	23	8
Integrated circuits	10,626,133	1,148,136	4,596,195	14,074,192	33	11	155
Electrical conductors	9,000,000	858,293	1,571,087	9,712,794	16	12	79
Miscellaneous electrical articles	9,620,000	1,140,347	1,031,765	9,511,418	11	12	92
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	2,566,000	537,874	471,704	2,499,830	19	21	28
Motor vehicles:							
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	29,415,814	2,216,251	8,124,545	35,324,108	23	8	97
Motor buses	2,000,000	54,089	309,009	2,254,920	14	3	6
Passenger automobiles	68,100,000	6,342,685	49,112,303	110,869,618	44	9	250
Snowmobiles	80,000	22,048	86,154	144,106	60	28	3
Special purpose motor vehicles	3,200,000	275,439	785,276	3,709,837	21	9	25
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	3,000,000	560,932	1,236,622	3,675,690	34	19	35
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	31,000,000	8,112,911	8,974,235	31,861,324	28	26	324
Tractors, including parts	2,965,300	1,515,106	1,339,517	2,789,711	48	51	7
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles	393,889	109,169	523,698	808,418	65	28	2
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	5,000,000	667,063	68,971	4,401,908	2	13	37
Motorcycles, including parts	484,500	75,391	887,368	1,296,477	68	16	8
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	1,800,000	64,515	70,022	1,805,507	4	4	27
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	51,117,000	14,987,537	4,328,567	40,458,030	11	29	814

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	33,082,000	8,777,732	2,069,563	26,373,831	8	27	350
Pleasure boats; floating structures	4,291,734	401,054	519,732	4,410,412	12	9	72
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	3,310,638	355,638	483,387	3,438,387	14	11	54
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES							
Handbags	442,000	8,775	652,140	1,085,365	60	2	9
Luggage	609,000	18,082	692,129	1,283,047	54	3	11
Flat goods	393,000	6,105	182,871	569,766	32	2	7
Ophthalmic goods	1,700,000	133,170	729,429	2,296,259	32	8	33
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic:							
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	285,000	157,066	452,914	580,848	78	55	8
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	1,500,000	425,778	385,702	1,459,924	26	28	15
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	4,440,000	712,224	530,711	4,258,487	12	16	57
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	4,450,000	317,137	154,652	4,287,515	4	7	65
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	330,000	127,385	60,739	263,354	23	39	5
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts:							
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	2,700,000	1,044,888	684,017	2,339,129	29	39	31
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts	1,500,000	343,718	602,651	1,758,933	34	23	8
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts	4,875,000	963,168	402,963	4,314,795	9	20	20
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts	1,225,000	94,732	847,202	1,977,470	43	8	14
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights	25,000	9,838	30,628	45,790	67	39	1
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	355,000	146,969	20,043	228,074	9	41	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	115,000	37,814	61,753	138,939	44	33	2
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts	6,190,000	1,111,738	657,043	5,735,305	11	18	80
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	3,300,000	936,683	274,315	2,637,632	10	28	39
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	380,000	42,801	104,555	441,754	24	11	4
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	560,000	134,992	20,113	445,121	5	24	8
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts	5,880,000	1,657,530	257,269	4,479,739	6	28	95
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	925,000	78,978	21,234	867,256	2	9	14
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts:							
Watches and watch movements	22,800	17,175	1,129,685	15/	15/	15/	4
Clocks and clock movements	461,000	12,936	274,399	15/	15/	15/	7
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	61,260	55,693	24,184	29,751	81	91	1
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	972,000	213,253	990,483	1,749,230	57	22	21
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens	130,000	68,395	32,413	94,018	34	53	9
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts	50,400	9,681	6,406	47,125	14	19	1
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides	63,000	18,279	21,462	66,183	32	29	1
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras, and parts thereof	46,000	2,376	95,275	138,899	69	5	14/
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	444,000	139,580	216,920	521,340	42	31	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	55,000	28,066	7,178	34,112	21	51	1
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	5,435,000	931,862	648,158	5,151,296	13	17	5
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	1,890,000	293,955	403,623	1,999,668	20	16	3
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits	324,170	47,811	81,234	357,593	23	15	200
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	1,081,860	28,265	36,329	1,089,924	3	3	20
Phonograph records	1,211,000	50,127	42,298	1,203,171	4	4	14
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	3,439,600	341,601	274,269	3,372,268	8	10	20
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	1,160,000	578,364	1,374,176	1,955,812	70	50	6
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	10/	17,522	7,247	10/	10/	10/	10/
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	840,000	114,881	670,762	1,395,881	48	14	15
Musical instruments	711,000	77,150	563,311	1,197,161	47	11	12
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	150,000	4,832	120,557	265,725	45	3	3
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	90,000	5,945	172,763	256,818	67	7	4
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	27,300,000	510,970	4,067,135	30,856,165	13	2	400
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	1,900,000	8,861	35,463	1,926,602	2	8/	20

See footnotes at end of table.

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U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/- Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	23,408,300	340,965	3,175,214	26,242,549	12	1	280
Nontextile floor coverings	1,070,000	84,308	80,525	1,066,217	8	8	6
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	1,120,000	97,225	196,941	1,219,716	16	9	11
Ordnance and accessories	1,900,000	338,894	27,867	1,588,973	2	18	38
Ammunition and munitions	4,300,000	1,009,777	128,306	3,418,529	4	23	43
Games	650,000	85,499	371,421	935,922	40	13	20
Sporting goods	3,730,000	146,995	800,579	4,383,584	18	4	37
Fishing tackle	407,000	23,009	226,263	610,254	37	6	4
Golf equipment	761,000	106,994	158,894	812,900	20	14	8
Lawn tennis equipment	242,000	24,677	72,348	289,671	25	10	2
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing:							
Snow skis	45,000	19,307	221,024	246,717	90	4	1
Bicycles	465,000	1,825	458,498	921,673	50	8/	5
Parts of bicycles	95,000	17,498	159,340	236,842	67	18	1
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	252,000	3,442	120,831	369,389	33	1	3
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	179,000	9,877	1,128,673	1,297,796	87	6	61
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	1,851,000	172,678	1,467,018	3,145,340	47	9	21
Jewelry	4,825,000	234,661	2,762,102	7,352,441	38	5	61
Precious metal jewelry	3,480,000	148,497	1,996,335	5,327,838	37	4	36
Costume jewelry	1,345,000	79,619	463,061	1,728,442	27	6	20
Natural or cultured pearls			193,903	193,903			
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	804,000	36,644	105,630	872,986	12	5	15
Buttons	159,000	12,576	27,092	173,516	16	8	3
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	645,000	24,069	78,538	699,469	11	4	12
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	932,000	23,987	157,631	1,065,644	15	3	13
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	950,000	74,252	208,911	1,084,659	19	8	10
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk	262,400	8,543	34,264	288,121	12	3	5

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1986 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 2/	Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 2/ 5/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Miscellaneous products:							
Casters	260,000	6,362	27,721	281,359	10	2	4
Clothespins	16,000	64	4,450	20,386	22	8/	14/
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	190,000	70,507	41,546	161,039	26	37	3

1/ These data have been estimated by the Commission's commodity industry analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These data are subject to change as later information becomes available either from secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.
2/ Shipment data are used in this column when production data are not available.
3/ Value f.a.s. U.S. port of export.
4/ U.S. Customs value.
5/ It should be noted that these ratios are based on values for production, imports and/or exports which may reflect different stages of marketing.
6/ Apparent consumption includes changes in inventories.
7/ Thousands of farms.
8/ Less than 0.5 percent.
9/ Negligible.
10/ Not available.
11/ Because production value is based on farm value and export and import values may reflect value added for processed products this number cannot be meaningfully calculated.
12/ Thousand acres.
13/ Market pulp only.
14/ Less than 500.
15/ Since domestically produced clocks often contain foreign made movements, apparent consumption and various ratios cannot be calculated without double counting.